The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7640.--VOL. XLVI. MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, at Billipalap, Tarcutta, the wife of G. A. Griffiths, Esq., of a son.

On the 11th instant, at 341, Crown-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Arthur Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th instant, at Duntreen, the wife of George Campbell, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th November, Mrs. J. Myers, 107, George-street North, of a daughter.

On the 29th instant, at her residence, Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street, Mrs. Walter Long, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th instant, by special license, at Christ Church, parish of St. Lawrence, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, Henry, youngest son of Mr. John Bull, of Liverpool, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Hordern, junior, George-street South, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 24th of August last, at Fulham, London, aged 72, Dorothea, relict of Robert Bransby (third son of the late Alderman John Bransby, C.E., F.R.A.S., M.I.I., &c., of Ipswich, England), the beloved mother of S. L. Bransby, Government Surveyor, Bega.

On the 23rd instant, at his residence, North Grafton, Clarence River, David Little, M.D., after a short and painful illness, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 27th instant, at his residence, Marsden-street, Parramatta, Mr. John Baxter, formerly Sergeant H.M. 73rd Highlanders, in the 76th year of his age, leaving a wife to deplore her loss and deeply regretted by all who knew him. May he rest in peace. Amen.

On the 29th November, at his residence, the Rising Sun Inn, Canterbury, near Ashfield, Mr. William Rossiter, aged 47 years, leaving a wife and five children to lament their loss.

On the 30th November, at her residence, Botany Road, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Jonathan Starr, after a long and painful illness, aged 46 years, much respected by all who knew her.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's S. S. AIREDALE, A. KENNEDY, commander, will be despatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, should sufficient inducement offer, on the 8th DECEMBER.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE A. S. N. Company's steam tug BUNGAREE can be engaged for TOWING, by application to

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

Sussex-street, 10th November.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (TUESDAY), at 3.

To EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (TUESDAY), at 3.

To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11; and ILLALONG, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

To BRISBANE direct.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, TUESDAY AFERNOON, at 5.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The SAMSON, and the IPSWICH, daily.

From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 9th and 23rd December.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of November.

FROM SYDNEY:

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH:

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—No Goods will be received or delivered at this Wharf after NOON This Day.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO

ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, THIS EVENING, at 7.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS EVENING, at 7.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, THIS EVENING, at 7.
WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGO.—STEAMER, on THURSDAY, at NOON.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THIS DAY.

From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1, 4, and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—7 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY.

From SYDNEY—9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—7, 8.30, and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

Refreshments on board at moderate charges.

Fares—Return, cabin, 2s. 6d; steerage, return, 1s. 6d.—being NINEPENCE each way.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN TO-MORROW at 12 (noon), returning from GOSFORD the following Wednesday, at 8 a.m.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS.—MONDAY, ST. ANDREW'S DAY, from the Steamboat Reserve, east side of Circular Quay, between the Fort and Talbot's wool stores.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY, MONDAY—

PHANTOM
BUNGAREE
BREADALBANE,

from the Steamboat Reserve, Circular Quay (east side, at 10 a.m., and continue running throughout the day.

Fares:

Single ticket..	1s. 6d.
Return ticket	2s.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS.—Change of Wharf.—Circular Quay.—The steamers for Manly Beach will, on and after the 26th instant, ply from the New Wharf, situated on the east side of Circular Quay, between Talbot's Wool Stores and Fort Macquarie, and not from the Queen's Wharf as hitherto.

NOTICE.—THIS (St. Andrew's) DAY, being a public holiday, the MANLY BEACH Steamers will not run at the usual advertised times.

S. H. WILSON, agent.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE AND HASTINGS RIVER.—The DOVE, on WEDNESDAY evening.

O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The TWINS. Apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—The ESTHER, from the Victoria Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The smart clipper schooner JANE SOMERVILLE, W. CURRAN, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BRISBANE.—The RODERICK DHU, WILLIAMS, master, loading at the Baltic Wharf.

MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The A1 schooner GEORGE will sail on MONDAY.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES SHOOBERT, Albion Wharf; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner TRAVELLER, hourly expected.

For freight, &c., apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—To sail on TUESDAY, 2nd December.—The beautiful schooner BRITON'S QUEEN, 200 tons register, Captain MALCOLM BROWN, is now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail as above. Passengers are invited to inspect her excellent accommodation.

For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The MECHANIC, ROGERS, master, is now fast loading at Duguid's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY REGULAR TRADERS TO MELBOURNE. The DRAGON, Captain SIVIER, on THURSDAY first.

The NATIVE LASS, Captain BROWN, on SATURDAY following.

For freight or passage, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine clipper-barque DRAGON, 460 tons, will be dispatched to ADELAIDE, on WEDNESDAY next, should sufficient inducement offer. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

N.B.—For SALE, 100 tons FIREWOOD. Apply as above.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT NAPIER.—☞ The smart clipper schooner VISTULA, W. SOUTER, commander, has room for a few tons of light freight, if arranged for at once.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for OTAGO.—The first-class clipper brig GRATIA, 270 tons, JOHN PATON, commander, having first-class accommodation (berths already fitted up), will be despatched without delay.

For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., foot of King-street.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO.—The well-known clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, CLULOW, master, daily expected, will again be despatched for the above port five days after arrival.

MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

KESTREL, for OTAGO.—Monday being a holiday at the Custom-house, this vessel is unavoidably detained until TUESDAY. Passengers are requested to embark at 2 o'clock afternoon of that day. A few cabin and steerage berths disengaged.

MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR OTAGO.—The A1 clipper barque ALFRED, just arrived, will sail for the New Zealand Gold-fields punctually on the 12th DECEMBER. Being under charter from home to sail within a fortnight of her arrival here, passengers and shippers may rely on her being despatched at the date fixed. This ship has now made the quickest run on record, having arrived here in eighty-nine days from Hamburgh, and on that account offers a most favourable opportunity for either passage or shipment. The ALFRED presents unusual advantages to passengers, her fittings and accommodations being first-class.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, agents, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER direct.—☞ The A1 favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. R. VANDERVOORD, commander, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON.—☞ The favorite regular trader LOUIS AND MIRIAM, H. VANDERVORD, commander, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The schooner SPRAY, BROWN, master, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will clear on TUESDAY. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by noon on that day.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The new clipper barque CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, will be despatched from Newcastle, about TUESDAY next.

For passage only, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, direct from Newcastle.—The A1 clipper BELLA MARINA, ELLIOTT, commander, will sail on or about the 15th of December. Has very superior accommodation for passengers.

For particulars apply to R. D. MERRILL and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The iron clipper ship CORNWALLIS, 1214 tons register, CHARLES E. PRYCE, R.N.R., commander. From great height between decks and thorough ventilation, this vessel affords unusual advantages for safe conveyance of horses.

For freight or passage immediate application is requested.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 6th December, the fine British-built clipper ship CUMBERLAND, BELL, commander, will be despatched as above.

For light freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

VIMEIRA, for LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—This favourite ship, under the command of Captain GREEN, of the Duncan Dunbar, will sail on 15th December. Wool received at Talbot and Co.'s stores.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—For Passengers only. The A1 Clipper, WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, JAMES DONALD, commander, having now the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail on THURSDAY NEXT, 4th instant. Has one or two cabins disengaged. An experienced surgeon and stewardess accompany this ship.

For rates of passage apply on board, at Circular Quay, or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The fine A1 regular trader ANNIE ARCHBELL, 706 tons register, D. MORRICE, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, is now receiving wool at Talbot's Shed, and will have quick despatch. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship QUEEN BEE, 726 tons register, HENRY BARNETT, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail early in December. This ship offers first-class accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BARNETT on board, at Circular Quay; or to WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The undersigned will despatch the following first-class ships as under:—

	Tons.	Master.	To Sail.
VIMEIRA ..	1043	Swanson ..	about 10th December.
LA HOGUE..	1331	Williams ..	on 15th January, 1863.
TIPTREE ..	1650	Pinel ..	about 1st March.

All have excellent accommodation for passengers, are well found, and commanded by gentlemen well-known in the trade.

For particulars apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—To sail on 2nd January.—The splendid British-built clipper ship SARAH NEUMANN, standing on Lloyd's book A1 for thirteen years, S. W. SWEET, commander, 1003 tons register, having secured all her dead weight, is now ready to receive wool only at Talbot's Stores, and will be punctually despatched. The cabins are all engaged, and shippers are requested to make early arrangements for freight, to prevent disappointment.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—The following well known clipper vessels will sail for LONDON direct, as under:—

WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 627 tons register, J. B. AYLING, commander, about 25th December.

MAID OF JUDAH,—tons register, J. SCOTT, commander, about 10th January, 1863.

STAR OF PEACE, 1113 tons register, W. C. MITCHELL, commander, about 1st February, 1863.

Each vessel will carry an experienced surgeon. Passages may be engaged at once, for which, or freight, apply to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—To follow the Woolloomooloo.—The A1 clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 700 tons register, JAMES SCOTT, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, will have quick despatch. Shippers are reminded that this vessel carries only a limited quantity of wool. Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail 15th January, 1863.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

GRAND TRIANON.—Notice.—Captain CLARK, of the Grand Trianon, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 clipper barque LION, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, commander, hourly expected from Otago. Will be ready one day after arrival to proceed on any voyage. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, sen.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

FOR CHARTER.—The A1 Barque HENRY MILLER, 433 tons register, J. W. HALL, commander.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the fine schooner JULIA AMBRIDGE, 500 tons burthen, ready for sea on discharge of the inward cargo. For particulars, apply to R. TOWNS and Co.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a VESSEL about 100 tons register. Apply, stating price and where to be seen, to M. B., T. T. Matthews, optician, Lower George-street.

A FIRST-CLASS SAILING VESSEL.—Wanted to purchase for cash a first-class sailing vessel, from 120 to 150 tons register, light of draught. R. GREATHEAD, Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street.

VESSEL Wanted—one with a timber port—to load for a colonial voyage. MOLISON and BLACK.

TANKS.—A few 400-gallon Tanks for SALE. Apply on board the LA HOGUE.

Steam Navigation Board Office,
November 28th, 1862.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD beg to direct the attention of the public and masters of steamers to the following clauses of the Act of Council 16 Vic., No. 46; and to intimate that any case of violation thereof, brought under their notice, will be met by a prosecution.

W. J. WILSHIRE, secretary.

Penalty on owner, &c., for carrying more passengers than specified in certificate.

XVI. If in any such certificate the number of passengers which the vessel to which such certificate relates is constructed to carry is stated, it shall not be lawful to carry on board thereof any greater number of passengers, whether deck passengers or other passengers, than the numbers thereof respectively stated in such certificate; and if the owner or master or other person in charge of any such vessel receive on board thereof, or if such vessel shall at any time have on board, any greater number of passengers, whether deck passengers or other passengers, than the numbers thereof respectively specified in such certificate, the owner or the master or other person having charge thereof shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds and shall also forfeit five shillings for every passenger over and above the number so specified in the certificate as aforesaid.

Penalty on persons forcing their way on board when vessels are full.

XVII. If any person, after having been refused admission into any steam vessel by the owner or person in charge thereof, or by any person in the employ of the owner thereof, on account of such steam vessel being full, and after having had the full amount of his fare (if he has paid the same) returned or tendered to him, shall nevertheless persist in attempting to enter the same; or if any person, having got on board any steam vessel, be requested, on the like account, by the owner or person in charge thereof, or by any person in the employ of the owner, to leave such steam vessel before the same has quitted the place at which such person got on board, and shall refuse so to do after having had the full amount of his fare (if he has paid the same) returned or tendered to him; then and in either of such cases such person shall for such offence forfeit and pay to the owner of such vessel any sum not exceeding five pounds.

The following list, showing the number of passengers that may be conveyed on board steamers, plying within the Heads of Port Jackson, is published for general information:—

Morpeth	700	Williams	375
Alma	80	New Moon	150
Waterman	70	Kembla	450
City of Newcastle	607	Illalong	450
Gipsy Queen	40	Samson	291
Eagle	300	Boomerang	322
Wonga Wonga	500	Rangatira	485
Peri	70	Emu	150
Phantom	166	Balclutha	374
Diamantina	400	Collaroy	475
Grafton	350	Prince Alfred	750
Sun	40	Clarence	400
Paterson	375	Bungaree	300
Nautilus	120	Claude Hamilton	600
Hunter	378	Ulmarra	45
Ferry Queen	40	Murray	100
Herald	120	Rapid	160
Lord Ashley	400	Premier	80
Pelican	165	Yarra Yarra	600
Kiama	270	Rainbow	240
Urara	500	Queensland	455
Pearl	70	Bredalbane	200

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY submit the following as their scale of rates for goods shipped per coasting steamers to or from

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Brisbane or Ipswich ..	½	Clarence River ..	1½
Wide Bay ..	¾	Newcastle ..	½
Port Curtis ..	1	Hunter River ..	½
Rockhampton ..	1¼	Auckland ..	¾
Port Denison ..	2	Nelson ..	1
Melbourne ..	½	Hobart Town ..	¾

Wool risks to London 2 per cent. with average recoverable on each bale, and risks to or from all other foreign ports accepted at the lowest current rates. A discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all premiums.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE to POLICY HOLDERS in New South Wales.—The LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY having taken over the business of the Unity Fire Association, the assured in the latter institution are hereby informed that notices will be sent to them from the offices of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, as their current policies fall due for renewal. The Liverpool and London Insurance Company are responsible for all claims that may arise under the policies issued by the Unity Fire Association, and the assured can have their policies endorsed to that effect if they so desire.

By order of the Local Board

A. STANGER LEATHES,

Resident Secretary Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

Sydney, November 6.

UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—This Company grants Policies of Insurance against fire on Woolsheds and Wool contained therein, for any term, at moderate rates of premium.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

325, George-street, 26th November, 1862.

THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Wool Sheds and Wool therein for three, six, or twelve months at current rates. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

November 19, 1862.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December proximo, at noon, to consider the matters specified in the following requisition.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 29th November, 1862.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS, BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, holding not less than 250 shares in the capital stock of the Bank, request that you will call a Special General Meeting of Proprietors, as required by clause 78 of the Deed of Settlement, for the purpose of increasing the remuneration of the directors, from £500 to £1200, and of increasing the remuneration of the auditors from £100 to £200, by alteration of the two clauses in the Deed of Settlement which fix the respective amounts of remuneration, by substituting £1200 for £500 in clause 51, and by substituting £100 for £50 in clause 98. Such alterations, when confirmed by a subsequent general meeting, to take effect from 1st October, 1862.

Dated at Sydney, 19th November, 1862.

JOHN REEVES (by his attorney) Robert Pockley	WILLIAM HARBOTTLE
ROBERT POCKLEY	F. MITCHELL
E. C. WEEKES	WILLIAM DANGAR (by his attorney) Frederick H. Dangar
JOHN SOLOMON	
JOHN RAE	CHARLES KEMP.
J. DE V. LAMB	JOHN P. ROXBURGH
J. G. WILLIS	JOHN GODFREY COHEN
EDWIN DAINTRY	JOHN BIRD.

MASONIC.—The INAUGURATION of the Queen's Lodge, at Penrith, will take place on MONDAY, the 8th December next, at the hour of high twelve, at brother J. Perry's, Commercial Hotel. The provincial grand master, Br. J. Williams, with his officers, will be present on that occasion. By order,

ALEXANDER FRAZER, hon. secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF CHARLES SMITH, who left Dublin about twenty years since, will communicate with PATRICK ANNA SMITH, Ulster Chambers, 9, Dame-street, Dublin, Ireland, he will hear of something to his advantage.

RUTH MORTIMER, who arrived in Sydney about twenty years ago, from Kingswood, Gloucestershire, and shortly afterwards married a person named LAISLEY, is requested to communicate with her Sister, MARY FOWLER, care of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Stanley Hall, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire; or to John F. Mann, Esq., Glen Rock Cottage, Darling Point.

NO. 2 COMPANY'S ANNUAL PICNIC.—The holders of cards are informed that the steamer BREADALBANE will leave the east end of the Circular Quay, at 10 a.m., and from Woolloomooloo Bay at 10.15 a.m. By order of the committee, ALEXANDER NESBIT, honorary secretary.

NO. 2 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Members attending the Picnic will parade at the eastern side of the Circular Quay THIS MORNING, at 9.45, in Full Dress uniform, with waist belt only. Competitors for prizes will bring their rifles and ammunition.

W. C. WINDEYER, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—Company Drill TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, in Cleveland Paddock, at 6 sharp. A full muster is particularly requested.

JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY TEA-MEETING of Rev. J. GIBSON'S SETTLEMENT will be held (D.V.) on TUESDAY, December 2nd, in the Congregational Church, Campbelltown.

Tea on the tables at 6 o'clock.

After tea, several ministers and gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. Also, the pastor, the Rev. John Gibson, will give an account of his recent tour in Victoria and Tasmania.

Sydney and other friends of Gospel extension are respectfully invited. Trains arrive at Campbelltown at 12 and 7 o'clock.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING will be held in the City Mission Chapel, corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, when a Lecture will be delivered, showing the commercial advantages of teetotalism; the remainder of the evening for an Experience Meeting.

Also a Total Abstinence Meeting, in Botany Road Chapel, on TUESDAY; and at Paddington, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock.

UNION CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING of the members of this club will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December, at 1 o'clock precisely. By order,

THOMAS C. BENTLEY, secretary.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, at Christ Church Schoolroom.

CRICKET.—NATIONAL v. ALBERT.—The Players chosen to represent the Albert Club are requested to attend on the Ground at half-past 9 o'clock sharp; uniform, light blue. PETER C. CURTIS, hon. sec. Albert C. C.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—General Holiday.—NO PRACTICE This Evening. H. N. MONTAGU, hon. secretary.

TO PAINTERS.—The Quarterly MEETING of the Operative Painters, will be held at the Travellers' Rest, THIS EVENING, December 1st, at half-past 7 sharp. A. WILMOT, secretary.

MR. R. H. HORNE'S Literary and Musical LECTURE on "National Songs," TO-MORROW EVENING.

MR. R. H. HORNE'S LECTURE, School of Arts. Reserved seats, 3s.; body of the hall and gallery, 1s.

LECTURES ON BOTANY.—BOTANIC GARDENS.—This (Monday) being a holiday, there will be no lecture. The Director will therefore deliver the concluding lectures of the course on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m. each day.

Wednesday—Fossil Botany.
Friday—Geographical Botany.

A CONCERT of Secular Music will take place at the Christ Church Schoolroom, on TUESDAY, the 2nd December. To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, one shilling.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—This Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, in celebration of St. Andrew's Day.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, November 28th.

BANK HOLIDAY.—This Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, in observance of St. Andrew's Day.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 29th November.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Bank Holiday, St. Andrew's Day. A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

SAVINGS' BANK.—This Bank is closed THIS DAY (Monday), being a general bank holiday.

G. O. ALLAN, managing trustee.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—NOTICE.—FARMER and PAINTER'S Establishment will be CLOSED THIS DAY. Victoria House, Pitt-street.

DAVID JONES and CO. beg to state that their establishment will be CLOSED THIS DAY. 345 and 347, George-street. December 1st.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—We respectfully inform our numerous customers that our establishment will be CLOSED THIS DAY.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY.

376, 378, and 380, George-street.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Seventh Call.—Notice is hereby given, that a seventh call of £2 per share will be payable at the office of this Company, No. 2, Exchange, on MONDAY, the 1st December next. J. W. BROOKES, secretary.

THE COMMITTEE of the Sydney Female Refuge Society beg to acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of twenty pounds by the late Mrs. BIRNIE (per the executors, the Hon. Charles Cowper and Thomas Barker, Esq.), in aid of the funds of the Society.

JOHN CALDWELL, treasurer.

THE DIRECTORS of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children beg to acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of twenty pounds by the late Mrs. BIRNIE (per the executors, the Hon. Charles Cowper and Thomas Barker, Esq.), in aid of the funds of the institution.

JOHN CALDWELL, hon. treasurer.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—An EXAMINATION will be held at this College on December 15th, and following days, for two Scholarships. One of these can only be held by a student purposing to matriculate at the University in February, 1863, and who at the commencement of the examination will not have exceeded his twentieth year. The other is open to the competition of those who will commence their second academical year in February, 1863. Each Scholarship is of the value of £50, and is tenable for one year. For further particulars apply, either personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College.

W. WILLINGTON closes his shipment of parcels to Pickford and Co., per Walter Hood, TUESDAY, 2nd, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels, 1s. Prince-st., Sydney.

ALL PERSONS before going up the country should learn to ride. Mr. LAUDER, Waverley.

BOOK-KEEPING TAUGHT, by double or single entry; books opened, posted up; accounts made out, collected, &c. Youths prepared for the counting-house. Schools attended. Terms moderate, and references of the highest respectability. Address ACCOUNTANT, 8, Hill's-terrace, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

EAR and EYE INSTITUTION, 221, Castlereagh-street. T. WESTROPP, surgeon.

GLOVES Cleaned, at 6d. per pair. No. 79, Elizabeth-street North, opposite Wentworth-place.

HAROLD BREES, Architect, opposite Exchange, solicits an inspection of a Villa just built by him in Ocean-street, opposite Mr. Mort's, which combines economy and comfort. Plans always ready for inspection.

MERCHANTS and BONDED WAREHOUSEMEN should inspect the Stores and Premises opposite the Bethel Church, George-street North, for Sale by Auction, by T. W. BOWDEN, on THURSDAY next, the 4th December.

MRS NORDERN, 169, South Head Road.—All kinds Left-off CLOTHES purchased. Letters attended to.

PORTRAITS, from 2s. 6d. PICKERING'S, Brickfield-hill, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

SPRING VANS.—Furniture carefully packed and removed to any distance. C. KERBY, HERALD agent, Newtown.

THE Undersigned is prepared to take SEED or BURR out of scoured or hand-washed WOOL at one halfpenny per lb., and to Gin Cotton at one farthing per lb.; gross weight at one penny per lb. for weight of cotton free from seed. M. M. CAMPBELL, cloth manufactory, Sussex-street.

THE INDEX, No. III.—Now Publishing, at 368, George-street (Mort's passage). SECRETS OF FREEMASONRY EXPOSED.

HORSES not in use well KEPT, 10s. per week. Flagstaff Farm, Waverley.

BALMAIN REGATTA, 1862.—ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

PRESIDENT: Thomas W. Smart, Esq., M.L.A.
VICE PRESIDENTS: G. R. Elliott, Esq., Captain Tilmouth F. Dye.
UMPIRE: H. Woolnough, Esq.
STARTER: Thomas Buchanan, Esq.
TREASURER: J. G. Cohen, Esq.
COMMITTEE:

Messrs. Buchanan, T.	Messrs. MacCormick, J.C.
Cohen, J. G.	Meyerfield, J.
Deloitte, W. H.	Reynolds, A.
Edgell, H.	Ross, R. Scott, J.P.
Elliot, H.	Sempill, J. L.
Evans, O. S.	Spence, Francis
Gordon, W. P.	Strickland, T. A.
Irwin, Captain	Watson, W.
Mackechnie, R. A.	Woolnough, H.

FIRST RACE.—To start at 10. Bona fide amateurs pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs. Course—from flag-ship, round Goat Island and flag boat off Company's Slip, back to flag-ship. First prize, £10; second prize, a pin, value £6 6s., presented by Messrs. Brush and MacDonnell. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Star—C. A. W. Lett. Blue and white.
Ino—F. Spence. White.
Marie—H. Freeman. Red and white.
Favorita—G. Deloitte. Magenta.

SECOND RACE.—To start at half-past 10. Youths not exceeding 16 years, pulling a pair of oars in skiffs, with coxswains. Course—same as No. 1. First prize, £7; second prize, £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Tim Bobbin—D. Merland, W. Brown—S. Brown, coxswain. White.
Champion—P. Punch, A. Newcome—T. Punch, coxswain. Light blue.
Star—T. Dunlop, M. Yates—J. Ireland, coxswain. Pink and white.

THIRD RACE.—To start at 10.45. All open boats, not exceeding 22 feet over all, under canvas. Course—from moorings at entrance of Johnston's Bay, round boat in Johnston's Bay, round light-ship and Sow and Pigs, round flag-ship, round Fort Denison, and back round flag-ship. First prize, £12; second prize, £5. Entrance, 21s.

Blanche—J. Russell. Dark blue, and white ball.
Laura—W. Langford. Blue.
Dora—L. Thompson. Red and yellow.
Waveney—J. Palmer. Red.
Lurline—G. Mansfield. White, with blue cross and red diamond.
Leisure Hour—W. P. Gordon. White.

FOURTH RACE.—To start at 11. All amateurs pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs. Course—same as No. 1. First prize, £10; second prize, £4. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Waratah—R. Yeend. White, with blue sash.
Rocket—W. Peers. White, and blue cross.
Star—C. Barnett. Light blue.
Champion—J. Galbraith. Pink.
Favorita—J. Donnelly. White.

FIFTH RACE.—To start at half-past 11. All bona fide amateurs, pulling four oars in gigs (outriggers excluded), with coxswains. Course—from Company's Slip, round boat moored off Blue's Point, round boat in Johnston's Bay, and back to flag-ship. First prize, £20; second prize, £5. Entrance, 42s.

Arrow—W. Want, D. M'Donald, S. Freeman, F. M'Guire,—Yates, coxswain. White with red caps.
Fanny—A. Park, H. Freeman, J. Garvan, C. Park—P. Punch, coxswain. White.
Ariel—G. Deloitte, A. Campbell, A. G. Edwards, C. Deloitte—G. Deloitte, coxswain. Magenta.

SIXTH RACE.—To start at 12. All amateurs pulling a pair of oars in skiffs, with coxswains. Course—from Company's Ship round Goat Island, round boat in Johnston's Bay, and back to flag-ship. First prize, £12; second prize, £5. Entrance, 21s.

Champion—J. Galbraith, J. Connor—J. Connor, coxswain. Dark blue.
Star—W. Peers, J. M'Clear—Bullivant, coxswain. White, with blue cross.
Ino—J. Donnelly, J. Rhoderick—G. Reid, coxswain. White.

SEVENTH RACE.—To start at half-past 12. For all bona-fide skiffs under canvas. Course—from moorings at entrance of Johnston's Bay, round boat in Johnston's Bay, round Fort Denison, round flag-ship, round Fort Denison, and back round flag-ship. First prize, £10; second prize, £3. Entrance, 21s.

Betsy—J. Phelps. Light blue.
Herald—J. Richards. Dark blue.
Lizzie—T. Greenwell. Blue and red.
Red Rover—S. Drennan. Red, and white cross.
Bliss—T. M'Gregor. Black.

EIGHTH RACE.—To start at 2. All youths not exceeding 18 years, pulling two pairs of sculls in skiffs with coxswain. Course—same as No. 1. First prize, £8; second prize, £3. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Star—J. Murray, J. M'Bride—Love, coxswain. Blue.
Star of Mossman's Bay—J. Cook, W. Alderton—Mulhall, coxswain. Light blue and pink.
Favorita—G. Reynolds, W. Conner—Connor, coxswain. White and blue.
A. S. B. C.—W. Dixson, W. Jobson—M'Laughlin, coxswain. White.

NINTH RACE.—To start at 2.30. All bona fide amateurs pulling two pairs of sculls in skiffs, with coxswain. Course—same as No. 1. First prize, £10; second prize, £4. Entrance, 21s.

Marie—H. Freeman, J. Garvan—T. Smith, coxswain. White.
A. S. B. C.—C. J. Park, A. L. Park—J. Jones, coxswain. Pink and white.
Ino—F. Spence, C. Moon—G. Deloitte, coxswain. Violet and white caps.

TENTH RACE.—To start at 3. All comers, pulling two pairs of sculls in watermen's skiffs with coxswain. Course—from flag-ship round boat in Johnston's Bay, round Goat Island, round boat off Company's Slip, and back to flag-ship. First prize, £12; second prize £5. Entrance, 21s.

Star of Australia—P. Connelly, J. Lomax—Kelly, coxswain. Blue and white.
Phœnician—J. Ives, T. M'Gregor—Connor, coxswain. Dark blue.
Twilight—J. Dunnett, M. Bullivant—Bullivant, coxswain. White.
Echo—J. Punch, T. M'Grath—Punch, coxswain. Pink.

ELEVENTH RACE.—To start at half-past 3. All amateurs pulling two pairs of sculls in skiffs, with coxswain. Course—same as No. 13. First prize, £12; second prize, £5. Entrance, 21s.

Champion—J. Galbraith, J. Connor; Connor, coxswain. Dark blue.
Ino—J. Donelly, J. Rhoderick—Reid, coxswain. White.
Star—W. Peers, J. M'Lear—Bullivant, coxswain. White and blue cross.

TWELFTH RACE.—To start at 4. All licensed watermen pulling a pair of sculls in licensed waterman's skiffs. Course—from flag-ship round Goat Island, round boat in Johnston's Bay, and back to flag-ship. First prize, £10; second prize, £5; third prize, £3. Six boats to start, or two prizes only will be given. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Phœnician—J. Ives. Dark blue.
Twilight—J. Dunnett. White.
Echo—T. M'Grath. Pink.
Star of Australia—P. Connelly. Blue and white.

THIRTEENTH RACE.—To start at half-past 4. Gig and dingy. Gig not to be less than 22 feet over all, to be decided in fifteen minutes, and the dingy to keep in open water. Prize, £3. Entrance—gig, 2s. 6d.; dingy, 1s.

Gig, Neversweat—Donnelly, Rhoderick, Kelly, Kelly.
Dingy, Canary—F. Gardiner.

EXTRA RACE.

To start at half-past 12. A sweepstakes of £3 3s for all yachts, to which £20 will be added. No time for tonnage. Course—from moorings at entrance of Johnston's Bay, round boat in Johnston's Bay, round buoy off Manly Pier, round flag-ship, round Sow and Pigs, and back round flag-ship. Entrances to be received on board the flag-ship up to 11 o'clock on the morning of the regatta. Four entrances or no race.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. All the racing boats shall round the various flag-boats and other stated marks, keeping the same on the starboard hand.

2. All yachts and sailing boats may carry any and what sails they please, but will not be allowed to use oars, or throw any ballast overboard after starting.

3. Boats on the port tack to bear up for boats on the starboard tack; boats running free to keep away from boats on a wind.

4. Any boat judged by the umpire to have wilfully fouled another, to be considered distanced.

5. Each boat in the various sailing matches to wear a distinguishing flag 2 ft. by 1½, to be named on entering, and which must be carried on each side of the sail during the race.

6. The crews of all pulling boats to wear a distinguishing dress, to be named on entrance.

7. The crews of all boats in the various sailing matches to be dressed alike.

8. Sailing vessels must have their after sail set, and their head sail down at time of starting.

9. A white flag with the number of the race in black figures will be hoisted at the peak of the starting vessel to denote which match is about to commence.

10. A preliminary gun will be fired ten minutes before each race, when the boats must take their stations.

11. A gun for starting will be fired precisely at the hour stated, when the distinguishing flag will be immediately hauled down.

12. The starter shall have the power to disqualify any boat not complying with his instructions.

13. In the case of any boat being distanced or disqualified the entrance money shall be forfeited.

14. Disputes occurring in any of the matches must be made known to the umpire in writing immediately after the race.

15. The decision of the umpire in all matters shall be final.

16. Boats will take their stations as numbered, No. 1 next flag-ship, and the others in rotation.

17. All boats coming in shall pass between the flag-ship and Balmain.

18. All boats and crews to be subject to the approval of the committee; and the committee reserve to themselves the right to return any entrance money they may think proper.

19. Pulling skiffs not to exceed 22 feet over all, and not to be under 4 feet 6 inches beam, nor less than 18 inches deep.

20. In every match not less than three (3) boats shall be entered and start, or no race.

21. All boats' tonnage to be calculated by the new measurement, and a certificate of their tonnage, under the hand of the proper officer, shall be produced if required.

22. No boat to be allowed to be made fast under the stern of the flag-ship.

23. No person will be admitted on board the flag-ship without a ticket signed by a member of the committee, and countersigned by the hon. sec.

24. Any race not terminated by 7 p.m. to be run again, under the same regulations, on a future day.

25. Should the weather be deemed unfit for a regatta, a red ensign will be hoisted for one hour at the yard arm, Fort Phillip, from 9 o'clock, and the regatta postponed to a future day.

26. No pulling boat is to attempt to take another boat's water until she is a clear length ahead. A clear length is defined by the stern of one boat being ahead of the stem of the other.

FRANCIS SPENCE, Honorary Secretary.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Mr. JOHN AITON begs to remind his friends, that he will be found on the Old Spot, No. 4 Booth, on the Hill.

A FULL BAND will be in attendance at AITON'S Booth.

DANCING for the MILLION, at AITON'S Booth.

HAM SANDWICHES, 6d. each, at AITON'S Booth.

THE best Wines, Ales, and Brandies, to be found at AITON'S Booth.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Mr. JAMES YEEND begs to remind his friends that he will be found on the old spot, No. 1 BOOTH, Peacock's Point.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The sensation drama

THE PEEP O' DAY, OR SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.

New scenery by Mr. W. J. Wilson. Machinery by A. Wallace. Music by C. Eigenschenck.

A sensation drama in four acts, has already been performed in the city of London over 290 consecutive nights.—See extracts from the London TIMES.

☞ Prices in accordance with the times.

Dress Circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Upper Boxes, 2s. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, December 1st, to commence at 8 o'clock,

THE PEEP O' DAY, OR SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.

THE FINALE to Second Act of PEEP O' DAY the most effective of modern times.

LAST NIGHT of seeing the great sensation drama PEEP O' DAY, and all its successful effects.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The performance on TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING next, December 2nd, will be for the BENEFIT of

Mr. H. N. WARNER,

under the immediate patronage of Captain MACLEAY, and the Officers and Members of No. 1 Battery N.S.W. Volunteer Artillery, on which occasion will be produced the great play of

THE IRON CHEST, and
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—FRIDAY next, December 5,

First BENEFIT these seven years of

Mr. A. WALLACE,

fourteen years mechanist at the Sydney Theatres.

Under the patronage of Captain SHEPHERD and the Officers and Members of No. 2 Battery of Artillery, Grand United Order of Oddfellows, and Insurance Fire Brigade.

The great Adelphi drama

WRITING ON THE WALL,

and other entertainments.

Box Office, open from 11 till 3.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Will shortly take place the Farewell Benefit of

Mr. G. H. ROGERS

(Previous to his retirement from the stage).

A variety of entertainments, embracing the whole of the powerful company.

LYCEUM THEATRE, York-street.—No alteration of prices—Pit, 1s.; Dress Circle, 4s; Parquette, 2s.; Gallery, 6d.

Production of the American drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin! with splendid scenery by Mr. William Burbury, music by Mr. P. Boam, properties by Mr. J. Verrall, and a powerful cast of characters.

The Civil War now raging in America, induced by the existence of the "peculiar institution," lends an additional interest to the production of this extraordinary drama, which will be placed upon the stage in such style as may, it is hoped, earn for it a deserved success!

THIS EVENING, December 1st, will be presented, with new scenery, dresses, music, properties, &c., the great drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

To conclude with the laughable farce of

THE QUIET FAMILY.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, December 2nd, AS YOU LIKE IT, and other entertainments, for the BENEFIT of Miss FANNY MORGAN.

POSITIVELY the last week of the Grand Diorama every evening (Tuesday excepted), at 8 o'clock.

POSITIVELY the last week, Diorama, reduced prices. Hall, 1s., gallery 2s.

POSITIVELY the last week, Diorama, School of Arts. New illustration, just added, 1s.

MILLION Nights.—The Grand Diorama of the Exploring Expedition. School of Arts, 1s.

MILLION Nights.—The Diorama is the most superior entertainment ever exhibited. See Press critiques.

MILLION Nights.—Go and See the Grand Diorama. Prices reduced that all may see it.

EVERY Man and Woman should see the Diorama before it is sent to England.

ENTERTAINMENT Unsurpassed. Only this week. Diorama reduced prices, and the new illustrations included.

KREITMAYER'S AUSTRALIAN TUSSAUD'S GALLERY OF WAX LIFE-MODELS, (Pitt-street, next to Mr. Norrie's),

Is daily visited by delighted hundreds.

Subjects:—Two magnificent groups of the lamented explorers, BURKE, WILLS, and KING!

☞ GARDINER, the notorious bushranger.
☞ EMMET, the Irish patriot, before execution.

THE FIRST SETTLER, &c., &c., &c.

Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

CREMORNE!—Steamers from the New Wharf, Circular Quay, every half-hour TO-DAY and TO-NIGHT.

CREMORNE!—DANCING upon the Illuminated Rotunda TO-NIGHT.

CREMORNE!—DANCING upon the Rotunda. Excellent view of the Regatta.

CREMORNE!—Brilliant ILLUMINATION TO-NIGHT, and great list of Entertainments.

CREMORNE!—Grand Display of FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. SCOTT.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Extra Quadrille Assembly THIS EVENING, Monday, 103, Elizabeth-street.

PENRITH.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, at Mr. BEATSON'S, on TUESDAY next, commencing at half-past 8 p.m.

MR. W. KING'S Quadrille Assembly, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, on MONDAY next.

CREMORNE.—FIREWORKS, TO-NIGHT. FIREWORKS, TO-NIGHT.

CREMORNE.—Opening of the New THEATRE, TO-NIGHT. Coloured Opera Troupe, &c.

CREMORNE.—Amusements all day. Come early. Refreshments at Sydney prices.

CREMORNE.—Steamers from the New Wharf, Circular Quay, every half-hour throughout the day, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. till 12 o'clock p.m. Return tickets, one shilling. Admission to the gardens, one shilling.

ALDERMAN CHAPMAN.—Were YOU aware of the minute book being cooked at the Town Hall, so as the citizens could not ascertain how their representatives voted? Why did you say the minute book would not show how YOU voted on the sewerage rate? Were you cognisant of this manœuvre to hoodwink your constituents? Are you aware that all persons implicated in this affair are undeserving of holding any civic office? ONE WHO CAN'T AFFORD TO PAY THE SEWER RATE.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 29th November, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Leasing Government Railways Designs for Public Free Library Erection of Police Stables, &c., Court-house, Morpeth Flooring Victoria Bridge, Maitland Construction of Stone Foundation for new steam Crane at Newcastle.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd Dec.
Sinking Well, &c., Customs' Station, Botany. Alterations, &c., Court House, Liverpool. Annual Contracts. 1863:— Lighting Exterior Lamps, Victoria Barracks Supply of Railway Stores, 1863 Leasing Refreshment Room at Redfern Railway Station	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th, December.
Supply of Wrought Iron Girders for the Nepean Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th December.
Erection of a Police Station at Burrowa	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd December.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 25th July, 1862.

LEASING GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, New South Wales.—NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this office until the 1st November next, to be addressed to the Commissioner for Railways, Sydney, New South Wales, and marked "Tender for Leasing Railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in New South Wales, from Sydney to Picton and Penrith, and from Newcastle to Singleton, in accordance with the conditions and specification published in the Supplement to the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, on 19th July instant; copies of which, with plan attached, indicating the extent to which this contract applies, may be seen on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.

W. M. ARNOLD.

NOTE.—The time within which Tenders can be received at this Office, for leasing the Government Railways, has been extended to noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd December next.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 5th November, 1862.

TOLLS AND FERRY.—The Tolls and Dues to be taken at the undermentioned Tollbars and Ferry, will be sold by public auction, at noon, on the days mentioned, at the following places:—

Day of Sale. 1862.	Place of Sale.	Auctioneer.	Name of Tollbars and Ferry.	Upset Price. £
Tuesday, 2nd Dec.	Pitt-street, Sydney	Messrs. Allan and Hills	Annandale Tollbar	2000
Wednesday, 3rd "	Police Office, Parramatta	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Beckett's Bridge	250
" 3rd "	ditto ditto	ditto	Pitt Row	250
Thursday, 4th "	ditto Penrith	ditto	Hebersham	300
" 4th "	ditto ditto	ditto	Emu Ferry	850
" 4th "	ditto ditto	ditto	Broughton's Waterhole	500
" 4th "	ditto ditto	ditto	17-Mile Hollow	500
Friday, 5th "	ditto Hartley	ditto	Fryingpan	350
Monday, 8th "	ditto Bathurst	ditto	Rocks	150
Monday, 1st "	ditto East Maitland	ditto	Morpeth	300
Tuesday, 2nd "	ditto West Maitland	ditto	Campbell's Hill	700
" 2nd "	ditto ditto	ditto	Black Creek	300
Wednesday, 3rd "	ditto Singleton	ditto	Camberwell	450
Monday, 1st "	ditto Liverpool	ditto	Lansdowne Bridge	250
" 1st "	ditto ditto	ditto	Cairne's Hill	200
" 1st "	ditto Gundagai	ditto	Jugiong	100
" 1st "	ditto Albury	ditto	Albury Bridge	250

For further particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st November, 1862.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails to and from the places for one year from 1st January next; persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek, once a week.
2.—To and from Frying Pan or Kirkconnell and Mitchell's Creek, twice a week.
3.—To and from Mudgee and Dubbo, twice a week.
4.—To and from Mudgee, Grattai, Windeyer, Campbell's Creek and Long Creek, with a branch post to and from Grattai, Avisford, and Louisa Creek, twice a week.
5.—To and from Orange and Ophir, once a week.
6.—To and from Cowra, South Wangan, and Forbes, once or twice a week.
7.—To and from Forbes and Condobolin, via Fiano, once or twice a week.
8.—To and from Forbes and Young (Lambing Flat), three times a week.

SOUTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Marengo and Lambing Flat, twice a week.
2.—To and from Nowra and Barrier, twice a week.

NORTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Newcastle and Stockton, six days a week.
2.—To and from Fredrickton and Summer Island via Seven Oaks, once a week.

SUBURBAN.

1.—To and from Sydney and Watson's Bay via St. Mark's and Waverley, once or twice a day.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 24th September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14th November, 1862.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS, &.—(SECTIONS, 2, 3, and 4.) —The Contractor for furnishing the supplies required in the Police District of Maitland, enumerated under sections 2 (meat, &c.), 3 (groceries), and 4 (forage), of Treasury Notice of 24th December, 1861, having given the requisite notice of his intention to terminate the contract on 31st December, 1862, Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 9th of next month, from parties willing to supply the various articles required between the 1st January and 31st March, 1863, under the conditions expressed in the notic above referred to.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
14th November, 1862.

SYDNEY.—(SECTION 2.)—The Contractor for furnishing the Supplies required in the Police District of Sydney, enumerated under section 2 of Treasury notice of 24th December, 1861, (meat, &c.,) having given the requisite notice of his intention to terminate the contract on 31st December, 1862, Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 9th of next month, from parties willing to supply the various articles required between the 1st of January and 31st March, 1863, under the conditions expressed in the notice above referred to.

E. C. WEEKES.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

WEDEL'S SHAKSPEARE HOTEL, corner of Collins-street and Market-square, Melbourne.—Charles Wedel, late proprietor of the Criterion Hotel, begs to inform his friends and customers that he has taken the above-named newly built hotel, which he intends to carry on in the same style as his late establishment, with a reduced scale of charges, and solicits a renewal of their support.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will REMOVE on 1st January, 1863, to New Stores in Clarence-street, now being erected by Captain Russell. CHURCH, BROTHERS.

N.B.—Their present premises are to LET for one year or more.

IMMIGRANTS PER EASTERN EMPIRE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned PERSONS, for whom passages have been provided to this colony in pursuance of Deposits made in this Office, under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, have arrived in the ship Eastern Empire, and that they are prepared to join their friends. The Single Females, from the Depot, Hyde Park, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., THIS DAY, the 1st December. The Married people and Single Men from on board the vessel, at 2 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant.

Immigrant.	Depositor.
Adamson, James	David Adamson
Isabel	Ditto
George	Ditto
Aggett, Southerton	Richard Alcock
Agnes	Ditto
Southerton	Ditto
Ann (infant)	Ditto
Alexander, Josiah	John Alexander
Archibald, Catherine	Celia Hands
Barrett, Michael	Bridget Malone
Barrett, Paul	Jane Barrett
Barry, Patrick	Matthew Walsh
Bear, Emanuel	William Bear
Bohan, Mary	Flann Donnelly
Anne	Ditto
Bland, Maria	Charles Kelly
Bourke, John	John Bourke
Bourke, Edward	Bridget Bourke
Breese, John	John Smith
Brew, James	Mary Brew
Susan	Ditto
Bruggie, Patrick	Patrick O'Dea
Bruggie, Patrick	Ditto
Burns, Biddy	Martin Barry
Campion, Patrick	Daniel Lynch
Cantwell, James	Michael Connor
Carty, Bridget	Denis M'Grath
Cavanagh, Michael	Francis M'Mahon
Clarke, Mary	John Clarke
Elizabeth	Ditto
Cleary, Denis	Francis M'Mahon
Cohen, John	John Commons
Collins, James	Margaret M'Hugh
Condron, Mary	Matthew Walsh
Condron, Thomas	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
Cook, Francis	Thomas Kerrigan
Eliza	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Honor	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Coonan, Thomas	James Maher
Cooper, Sarah	Hannah Cooper
Cormack, Philip	Jeremiah Prowin
Costello, Bridget	Pierce Costello
Coyle, Catherine	Thomas Coyle
Coyle, Michael	Ditto
Cranney, Bridget	Martin Cranney
Crough, Thomas	Michael Fogarty
Culgin, Thomas	Allan Hamilton
Jane	Ditto
William	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
Daly, Michael	James Daly
Delany, John	James Francis Williams
Devere, Patrick	William Shine
Dillon, Edward	James Dillon
Richard	Ditto
Dimond, Bridget	Mary Dimond
Dobbie, Janet	John Dobbie
Donlan, Ellen	Bridget Donlan
Donlan, Michael	Ditto
Donolan, John	John Donolan
Donolan, Martin	Flann Donolan
Bridget	Ditto
Peter	Ditto
Donelan, Bridget	John Donelan
Donnelly, John	Michael Mannion
Dunn, John	Jeremiah Dunn
Eagan, Cornelius	Catherine Eagan
James	Ditto
Egan, Pat	Patrick Tounsell
Evans, Edward	George Evans
Ann	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
Fagan, Michael	Patrick Broderick
Farley, Mary	Alice Drury
Fearnley, Sarah	Francis Cooper
Fenwick, William	Henry Simpson
Ann	Ditto
Isabella	Ditto
John	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Thomas (infant)	Ditto
Ferris, James	John Cochrane
Elizabeth	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
James	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
John	Ditto
Fife, John	Nixon Fife
George	Ditto
Finucane, Michael	Martin Finucane
Flaherty, Michael	Bridget Hassett
Foley, Michael	Honora Macdonough
Foran, Lawrence	Jeffery Phelan
Fraser, Elizabeth	Robert M'Kenzie
Fynn, John	Michael Fynn
Gaffrey, Lawrence	Thomas Magauran
Gallaher, Bridget	Patrick Hayes
Gallaher, Francis	Thomas Magauran
Gallaher, Edward	Mary O'Neill
Gallavin, Thomas	Michael John Finn
Gane, George	Isaac Gane
Maria	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
Allan	Ditto
Selina (infant)	Ditto
Gavan, Mary	Denis M'Grath
Geary, Ellen	Mary Geary
Geary, William	Mary Geary
Geohegan, Jane	Thomas Keating
Gibson, Margaret	William Gibson
James	Ditto
Janet	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Glasshouse, James	John Teefy
Gleeson, Mary	John Gleeson
Glisson, James	Ellen Glisson
Anne	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
James	Ditto
George	Ditto
Glynn, Thomas	Bridget Glynn
John	Lawrence Sherlock
Mary	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Goddard, Thomas	William Stephenson
Mary	Ditto
Goonan, Biddy	Patrick O'Dea
Gormly, Lanty	Hugh M'Grade
Grant, Edward	John Liggins
Mary	Ditto
William	Ditto
John	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
Hallinan, Catherine	Mary Hallinan
Halloran, Mathew	John Halloran
Hart, Margaret	William Martin
Harper, James	Robert Beattie
Hart, Patrick	James Hart
Hassett, Patrick	Bridget Hassett
Hayes, Catherine	John Ryan
Thomas	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Haydon, Michael	Andrew Kebol
Catherine	Ditto
Healy, Patrick	Rose Annie Healey
Ellen	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Hickey, Daniel	John Babcot
Timothy	Ditto
Hogan, Michael	Michael Hogan
Mary	Ditto
Hope, Ann	Thomas Johnson
James	Ditto
John	Ditto
Howard, Mary	Joseph Williams
Catherine	Ditto
Hurley, William	John Hurley
Hynes, Patrick	Francis Coghlan
Jeffries, Joshua	John Jenkins
Jordan, Samuel	Robert Elliott
Jourdan, Thomas	Thomas Phelan
Margaret	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
James	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Keary, Michael	Denis M'Grath
Mary	Ditto
Kearney, Thomas	William O'Brien
Keating, James	Michael Fogarty
Kearns, Jane	David White
Keating, Ellen	Daniel O'Keefe
Keely, John	James Owen
Keith, William	Elizabeth Rankin
Margaret	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
Kelly, Ann	Mathew Miller
Mary	Ditto
Pat	Ditto
Kelly, Mary	Ellen Gleeson
Kenny, Margaret	Mathew Miller
Catherine	Ditto
Kenny, John	Ditto
Kennedy, Patrick	John Quinn
Biddy	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Kennedy, Francis	Patrick Kennedy
Kennedy, Patrick	John Kennedy
Kennar, Edward	Andrew Kebol
Biddy	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Kerrigan, Francis	Thomas Kerrigan
Kidd, William	John Kidd
Kilgour, Jane	John Kilgour
Margaret	Ditto
Lamont, John	Jean Durand
Lawless, Martin	Michael Lawlor
Lee, Mary	John Lee
Margaret	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
Leggins, William	John Leggins
William	Ditto
Anna	Ditto
Samuel	Ditto
Linehan, Honor	Thomas Kennedy
Lomant, Auguste	Jean Durand
Mary	Ditto
Alexander	Ditto
Augustus	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Loraine, Michael	William Johnson
James	Ditto
Lynch, Catherine	Maria Lynch
Biddy	Ditto
M'Anulty, Ellen	Mary Duffy
M'Bride, John	William Smith
Robert	Ditto
M'Causland, Catherine	William M'Causland
Arabella	Ditto
M'Carty, James	Mary M'Carthy
M'Donough, John	Honora M'Donough
M'Fadden, Thomas	William M'Fadden
Patrick	Ditto
M'Grath, James	Martin Maher
M'Hugh, Mary	Margaret M'Hugh
M'Intosh, Donald	John M'Intosh
Mary	Ditto
Allan	Ditto
M'Kay, John	Mary Geary
M'Kenzie, James	Robert M'Kenzie
M'Keogh, Timothy	Charles M'Keogh
M'Lennan, Jessie	William M'Lennan
M'Lennan, Donald	Ditto
M'Mahon, Patrick	Ellen M'Mahon
Mack, Margaret	Charles M'Keogh
Magauran, Patrick	Thomas Magauran
John	Ditto
Maguire, Philip	Philip Sweeney
Ann	Ditto
John	Ditto
Mannix, Biddy	Catherine Mannix
Mastin, Hanna	William Hands
Meagher, Patrick	Dennis Meagher
Mellott, Patrick	Catherine Walsh
Miller, Francis	Margaret Chia
Miller, Mary	Ditto
Moin, Bernard	William Shine
Moloney, Pat	Ditto
Monahan, Pat	Flann Donolan
Mooney, Mary	Margaret Mooney
Catherine	Ditto
Mooney, Matthew	Jeffrey Phelan
Muldoon, Arthur	Philip Sweeney
Mary	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Mullins, Edmund	John Mullins
Michael	Ditto
Daniel	Ditto
Murphy, Michael	Denis O'Sullivan
Susan	Ditto
John	Ditto
Peter	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Murphy, Bernard	Thomas Magauran
Murray, Michael	Patrick Kennedy
Neil, William	William Neil
Nethercote, John	John Lee
Noonan, James	Ellen Noonan
Nowlan, Pat	
O'Brien, John	Thomas Magauran
Thomas	John O'Brien
O'Connor, Pat	Ann M'Namara
O'Halleran, Ellen	Patrick Curry
O'Hara, Lawrence	James Reilly
O'Gorman, John	Patrick Hayes
Catherine	Ditto
Johanne	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Painter, James	John Painter
Ann	Ditto
Pearce, Eliza	Samuel Watts
Thomas	Ditto
William	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Prase, John	Henry Simpson
Purcell, Ellen	Edward Purcell
Simon	Honora Purcell
Richard	Edward Purcell
Quade, James	Michel Lawler
Quin, John	Eliza Jane Quinn
Jane	Ditto
Jessie	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Reilly, John	Thomas Magauran
Reilly, Lawrence	James Reilly
Bernard	Ditto
Reynolds, Annie	Thomas Gibbons
Richards, Eli	John Richards
Ridley, George	Gilbert Ridley
Robbins, Frederick	William Hill
Russell, Anne	Bridget Russell
Patrick	Ditto
Ryan, Margaret	Malachi Dwyer
Bridget	Ditto
Bridget	Patrick Ryan
Ryan, James	Charles M'Keough
Michael	Sarah Ryan
James	Jeremiah Ryan
Lawrence	Ditto
Daniel	John Teefy
James	Catherine O'Brien
Thomas	Malachi Dwyer
John	Mary Ryan
Scoles, John	William Scoles
Georgina	Ditto
Clara	Ditto
William (infant)	Ditto
Scott, James	Thomas Scott
George	Ditto
Shaughnessy, Mary	
Shannon, Patrick	Dennis Casey
Sheehan, Jeremiah	Bridget Hassett
Sheehan, Thomas	Mary Sheehan
Sheehan, Ann	Mary Sheehan
Sherlock, Mary	Lawrence Sherlock
Simpson, James	James Crawford
Elizabeth	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Smith, George	Henry Smith
Sarah	Ditto
John	Ditto
Alexander	Ditto
Catherine (formerly M'Intosh)	John M'Intosh
Stanton, Patrick	John O'Donnell
Ann	Ditto
Richard	Ditto
Stapleton, Mary	Patrick Ryan
Stone, William	Thomas Brown
Elizabeth	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Josh	Ditto
Stone, Susan	Ditto
Stone, Robert	Ditto
Sullivan, Pat	Alice Lonergan
Mary	Ditto
Swaine, Richard	James Swaine
Tighe, Robert	Edward Tighe
Tool, Edward	John Donolan
Tracey, John	Martin Tracey
Turner, Charles	John Turner
Walker, William	James Walker
Walker, Dinah	Ditto
Janet	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Christina	Ditto
Walsh, Ann	Mathew Walsh
Walsh, Michael	Bridget Walsh
Patrick	Ditto
Patrick	Michael John Finn
Ward, William	Owen Campbell
Watson, Margaret	Janet Wallace
Webber, William	John Webber
Welby, James	Ellen Welby
Pat	Ditto
White, Mary	David White
Whittaker, Ann	Ellen Glisson
Yernton, Ann	Benjamin Short
Stephen	Ditto
Yates, Charles	Thomas Holmes

GEORGE F. WISE, agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 1st December, 1862.

PERRY, ELLIOTT, MARKWELL, and CO.'S Royal Line of American Covered COACHES. To and from Bathurst—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

Booking Office—Kelly's Emu Inn, corner of George and Bathurst streets.

Fare, £3.

NOTICE.—The Victorian Line of American Waggons are loading daily, as under:—
Lachlan, Orange, Bathurst
Lambing Flat, Yass, Goulburn
Mudgee, Cowra, Carcoar,
Gundagai, Tumut, Adelong.
GEORGE FOX and CO., 479, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Branch Booking-offices for Cobb and Co.'s coaches.

ESTATES of—JAMES M'ROBERTS, of Parramatta, farmer, 1s. 6½d. in £, on concurrent, and preferent claims in full.

GEORGE SHOESMITH, of Morpeth, baker, 1s. 0½d. in the £, ditto.

Dividends as above are now payable at my office on production of promissory notes.

JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, No. 112, Elizabeth-street.

LANDSBOROUGH'S JOURNAL of EXPLORATION EXPEDITION, portraits, and coloured map showing tracks of all explorers; coloured, 6s.; plain, 5s. A. CUBITT, 12, Bridge-street; and J. SANDS, George-street, Sydney.
1862.

TO the EDITOR of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—At the end of my last letter to you, I said I would not again notice anything Mr. C. B. Dutton might choose to write. I said this in my ignorance of the extent of his controversial capabilities; and his letter which appears in your issue of the 9th September last has served to enlighten me on this point. He there says, "Mr. M'Intosh's assertion that I procured the police to turn the blacks off my station is false." The above accusation is not more or less truthful—not more or less easily refuted than most of his other assertions on the same subject. I merely select it as being the most direct, and, admitting my inability to reply to Mr. Dutton in similar language, I submit the annexed correspondence without remark, and remain

Your obedient servant,
PETER M'INTOSH.

Wealwandanju, October 12th.

Head Quarters, N. M. Police,
Rockhampton, 22nd October, 1862.

Sir,—In reply to yours of the 12th instant, I have the honour to state, for your information, that Mr. C. B. Dutton did, in November, 1860, apply for police assistance to drive the blacks off his station. Lieutenant G. Murray was sent there by Commandant Morrisset, at once, for the express purpose of driving the blacks out, and he performed that duty. Mr. Dutton further offered to put up barracks on Repulse Creek at the cheapest possible rate—in fact, to charge nothing more than what it actually cost him; and his offer was recommended for acceptance to the Government by the Commandant, but after some delay it was thought better to erect the buildings further out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN O'C. BLIGH,
Commandant N. M. Police.

To Peter M'Intosh, Esq., Wealwandanju, Nogoa.

Head Quarters, N. M. Police,
Rockhampton, 23rd October, 1862.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, requesting to be informed if Mr. C. B Dutton applied for native police protection about two years ago.

I was in Rockhampton at the time he came down from his station (Bauhinia Downs). He informed me that he was very much alarmed for the safety of his station, owing to large numbers of blacks being up at the head station and about the run, that he had tried, but failed, to get them to leave the neighbourhood. At his request I went with him to the commandant's office, and after he had had some conversation with that gentleman, I received instructions to proceed without delay with a detachment of police to Mr. Dutton's station, to drive the blacks off and form a police camp there until barracks could be erected elsewhere.

I left Rockhampton in November, 1860, and carried out my instructions with the consent of all parties on the station, and left a detachment of police under second Lieutenant Patrick, camped close to Mr. Dutton's house.

Mr. C. B. Dutton was not on the station at that time, but I can confidently assert that it was at his own request that the police were sent there.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.
GEORGE P. M. MURRAY.
Lieutenant Commanding 1st Division N. M. Police.

Peter M'Intosh, Esq., Wealwandanju.

Albinia Downs, 27th October, 1862.

My dear M'Intosh,—In reply to your note of 12th instant, respecting Mr. Dutton's strange statement, that he had not procured the police to turn the blacks off his station, I can only say that about December, 1860, in company of Mr. Scott, of Palmtree Creek, I visited Mr. Dutton's station, and there found the police camped a few yards from his house. During our stay the officer in charge of the detachment openly stated that Mr. Dutton requested police assistance urgently, and his own family were then delighted that the blacks had been turned off the place by the police. The weather was very hot at midday, and in the evening, when sitting out in the verandah, the family stated how happy they were to be enabled to enjoy the cool breeze, as previous to the arrival of the police they had always closed up the house at sundown.

I am, yours truly,
ROBERT PATTON.

COAL and CARRIAGE.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, for the supply of such quantities of COAL as may be required by this Company from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1863.

The price of screened and small coal to be stated separately.

The tenders to state whether the small coal is passed through one or more screens, and to describe the width of the spaces between the bars of each screen.

The tenders are also to specify the rate per ton for delivery on board; for carriage to the Wharf of the Gas-Works, Darling Harbour; or for both of these services combined, at the option of the party tendering.

The tenders to be sealed up, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Coal," or "Tender for Carriage of Coal."

Terms of payment—Cash on delivery.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application to the Company's Engineer, at the Gas-Works.

R. MANSFIELD.

Australian Gas-Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 13th November.

RANDWICK and WAVERLEY TOLL-GATES.—TENDERS are invited for Leasing the Randwick and Waverley Toll-Gates for the year 1863, and will be received till 10 o'clock a.m. on MONDAY, 1st December. Persons desirous of tendering can receive further information, on application to the Secretary, 292, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed.

Separate tenders will be required for each gate: preference given to parties tendering for both gates.

The usual bond will be required.

By order of the Commissioners of the Randwick and Coogee Roads Trusts,

J. HINWOOD, Secretary.

N.B.—The continuation of the Randwick Road to Botany Bay and Long Bay will shortly be opened.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a first-class VILLA RESIDENCE on the Edgecliffe Road.

The works may be tendered for under the following heads, viz.:—

1. Excavation, masonry, and brickwork, in one sum.
2. Carpenters' and joiners' work, and all other finishing trades in one sum.
3. Or the whole of the works in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 165, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, at 4 p.m., endorsed "Tenders for Villa Residence on the Edgecliffe Road."

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a VILLA RESIDENCE at Paddington. The work may be tendered for under the following heads, viz.:—

1st. Excavation, masonry, and brickwork, in one sum.
2nd. Carpenters' and joiners' work, and all other finishing trades, in one sum.
3rd. Or the whole of the works in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. GEORGE ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before TUESDAY, December 9th.

ROAD ROLLER.—TENDERS are invited for the above; the roller to be four feet diameter, and six feet in length, and the traction to be fitted for either one or two horses. All further information can be obtained on application to Mr. C. E. LANGLEY, surveyor to the Commissioners of the South Head Road Trust, at his office, Criterion Chambers, King-street.

Tenders to be sent in to the Secretary, G. PHILLIPS, Esq., Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

BROKEN BACK BRIDGE TOLL-GATE.—Notice is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, at noon, the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust will cause to be put up to auction, at the Court House, Parramatta,

The LEASE for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863, of the Tolls and Dues to be collected at the Toll-gate at Broken Back Bridge.

The lessee will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties, for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.

Further particulars may be known on application to
E. L. ROWLING, clerk and treasurer.

TENDERS are required for a new foremast for ship MARGARETHA ROESNER. Apply on board, Tuesday morning.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, where specifications can be seen, until WEDNESDAY, 3rd day of December, at noon, for REPAIRS to seven Houses, situated in Argyle-street, Miller's Point, namely, Bricklayer, Plasterer, Painter, Glazier, and Paperhanger. JAMES MERRYMAN, Gladstone Hotel.

TENDERS are Required for Painting and Glazing a House. Apply E. TOOSE, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

WINDSOR.—For SALE.—Offers will be received at 50, Wynyard-square, till MONDAY, December 8, for purchase in cash of the following assets in the estate of Mr. CHARLES GARDINER, draper and milliner, Windsor:—

1. About 3 years unexpired lease, at £100 per annum, of a new house, with the best shop in Windsor.
2. Fixtures, counters, &c., in the shop, which cost lately over £100.
3. The good book debts in the estate, sworn to by Mr. Gardiner as of the value of £203 16s. 2d.

These lots may be tendered for together or separately, and offers will be submitted for acceptance of creditors and approval of his Honor the Chief Commissioner.

ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, Official Assignee.

£100 AND UPWARDS, to LEND; interest moderate. G. EVANS, solicitor, 192, Castlereagh-street.

MONEY to LEND in various sums, from £250 and upwards. Apply ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors, &c., 120, Elizabeth-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES.

The extraordinary success of this Weekly Family Newspaper has encouraged the Proprietors to make it still more worthy of public support. From the commencement of the ensuing year, the SYDNEY MAIL will be made half as large again. Each number will contain twelve pages instead of eight, as heretofore. This great addition to the size will necessitate a slight addition to the price, which for the future will be FOURPENCE, instead of Threepence, per copy. But while the space for reading matter will be increased by one-half, the price will only be increased by one-third. The difference is a present made to the subscribers.

The terms of subscription will be—

Single copy	£0	0	4
Per Quarter (in advance)	0	4	0
Or for FIVE Quarters	1	0	0

The issue of the SYDNEY MAIL is now 8250 copies. It circulates in all directions over the colony, in all the adjacent colonies, and is regularly remitted to Great Britain. A great additional circulation is confidently anticipated for the enlarged issue. As a medium for advertisements the SYDNEY MAIL is second only to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. The terms for advertising are—

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (threepence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

A considerable reduction is made where advertisements are continued for 3, 6, or 12 months.

All subscriptions and advertisements are payable in advance.

NEW GOODS, ex CORNWALLIS, and SARAH NEUMANN.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY respectfully inform the Ladies of Sydney and its suburbs, Visitors to Sydney, and their Customers generally, that they have received, ex—

Sarah Neuman	..	86 packages
Cornwallis..	..	92
In all	..	178 packages, consisting of

DRESS FABRICS, SILKS, SHAWLS, JACKETS, MILLINERY and FANCY NOVELTIES, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, &c. &c.

The DRESS DEPARTMENT is now replete with novelties, and at the most moderate prices. Particular attention is invited to this department, as by the above arrivals we have received a very large assortment, which we shall offer at greatly reduced prices, and especially mention a great variety of grenadines, at 6½d.; a large purchase of genuine mohairs, 7½d.; new patterns in glace toil ductore, 10½d. per yard; the new Ashburnham, 13½d. per yard; tissue webbs, expressly for the summer, 1s. 6d., real value 2s. 6d.

In the READY-MADE SKIRT DEPARTMENT, we are showing some beautiful designs, at 50 per cent. discount, including the

International robe	The Castlemaine robe
The Sydenham robe	The new Effingham robe
The Florence robe	The Cleveland robe.

In the SILK DEPARTMENT we are now showing an immense assortment of new silks of rich French designs suited for wedding, evening, dinner, or promenade costume. Our stock being by far the most varied, most choice, and most extensive in the colonies, amounting to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, we are selling quantities of new checked, stripe, and fancy silks from 29s. 6d. the full dress, together with an extensive stock of BLACK GLACE SILKS, GROS DE NAPLES, RADZEMERE, GROS ROYAL, GROS D'ATHENS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, and WATERED SILKS.

Our MANTLE and JACKET DEPARTMENT contains the largest, most varied, and tasteful stock in the colonies, and with pleasure we invite attention to our new new shapes, viz., Cheltenham, Stamford, Beighton, May Queen, Cleopatra, Augusta, Camden, Marian Belsique, with a great variety of semi-loose, tight-fitting Zouave and Garibaldi Jackets, in all the new materials and styles.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.—We have received some new styles in trimmed and embroidered shawls. A large purchase of Spanish Lace Shawls is offered from 21s. to 3 guineas, full size, and considerably under price.

PARASOL DEPARTMENT.—We have just opened seven cases, containing a beautiful assortment of dress sun shades and fancy parasols.

Sun shades, good quality, all silk.

Especial attention is invited to 6 cases of sun umbrellas, which will be offered much below their value, viz., 9s 6d, 11s 9d, 13s 6d, real value 15s, 17s 6d, and one guinea.

In the LACE DEPARTMENT will be found many novelties, in lace setts, collars and cuffs, chemisettes, rich embroidery, flouncing laces, bridal veils, honiton and maltese laces, &c.

The RIBBON, GLOVE, and HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS are now fully sorted.

In the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, we are now showing a beautiful assortment of choice Parisian millinery, also a very choice assortment of inexpensive British millinery, with a nice assortment of Ladies'

Dress caps	Coiffures	Head dresses
Flowers	Feathers	Wreaths, &c. &c.

Opened this day, 12 cases of HATS, in infants', ladies', and children's sizes, of the following new shapes, viz.—

Madeira	Matelot	Sydenham
Clotilda	Princess	Whytby
Sailor	Cheltenham	Imperial, &c. &c.

in whole straw, rice, Luton, Italian straw, Leghorn, Tuscan, &c.

Wedding and mourning executed promptly.

In the UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT we are now showing a very extensive assortment, consisting of infants' linen and flannel swathes and quilted bibs; ditto French cambric, lawn, and longcloth shirts; ditto night and day blankets, ditto longcloth night gowns; ditto saxony squares, white, pink, and sky; ditto cambric slips and monthly gowns, ditto nansook robes and frocks, ditto richly trimmed and embroidered cloaks and hoods; trimmed and untrimmed baskets and bassinettes; nursing aprons and macintosh, by the yard; girls' and maids' chemises, favourite and other shapes; ditto night gowns, french back ditto; ditto plain and trimmed drawers, ditto longcloth and flannel slips; children's knickerbocker suits, in all materials.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' chemises from 2s to 35s. The following shapes always on hand:—Frilled imperial, adelaide, trimmed, ada gaged, eugenie, princess royal, duchess, ophelia, victoria, alice, maude, queen's, beatrice, plain; ladies' night dresses, from 1s 11½ to 2 guineas. The following shapes always on hand:—Frilled, sylvia, miranda, jeanette, adelaide, clotilde, hermione, amy frilled, neriese; ladies' drawers, plain and trimmed; ditto petticoats, ditto ditto and tucked, 4 yards wide; ditto plain and trimmed camisoles; ditto steel and skeleton skirts; ladies' merino and lambswool vests; ditto gauze ditto ditto; ditto ditto ditto drawers. A splendid assortment of ladies' dressing gowns in printed cambric, printed flannel, pink, white, sky, cerise flannel, white muslin, both plain and richly trimmed. A beautiful assortment of ladies' night and sitting-up caps, from 1s to 3 guineas.

CHILDREN'S DRESS DEPARTMENT.

We are now showing an immense assortment of boys' and girls' dresses, suitable for indoor, walking, and every costume in every variety of style and material, from 4s. 6d. to 4 guineas.

We have just received, ex Transatlantic, 2700 Knickbocker dresses, in jean, holland, llama, tweed, velvet, poplin, l'insurable cloths, in all colours and all sizes, commencing from 7s. 9d.

Young ladies' walking dresses, in some of the newest designs, exclusively our own.

Girls' and boys' indoor dresses, in great variety.

1200 Garibaldi jackets—ladies' and children's sizes—in grasscloth and other materials, from 2s. 6d.

Ladies' morning wrappers, in linen, gingham, muslinette, spotted book, &c., richly trimmed, from 13s. 6d., the robe to 6 guineas.

CHRISTENING ROBES, a very beautiful assortment just opened; also richly embroidered CLOAKS and HOODS.

DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.

N.B.—The establishment is closed this day, being St. Andrew's Day.

NEW and STANDARD PERFUMES, from Hendrie's, just opened—
Prince of Orange
Ladies of England
Princess Frederick William of Prussia
British Rifles
Jockey Club and Balmoral
Frangipani and Rondeletia
Bayley's Essence Boquet.
LEWIS (late Pillat), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

BLACK JEWELLERY, in Brooches, Buckles, Studs, Solitaires, Bracelets. T. PALMER, 620, George-street South.

GILT BROOCHES, Bracelets, Mounted Combs, Buckles, &c. T. PALMER, 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

FANCY BASKETS, at reduced prices. T. PALMER, 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

DOLLS, DOLLS, in great variety, T. PALMER, 620, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

JUST LANDED, ex Rangoon, Mansion's Photographic Colours, Camel Hair Brushes, Gold Shells, Albumenized Paper, &c.; also, a large stock Silk and Cotton Velvet Cases. W. SABER, London, Birmingham, and Sheffield Warehouse, George-street, Sydney.

JUST LANDED, by the undersigned, ex Maid of Judah, a large and varied assortment of first-class HATS, consisting of—White's zephyr hats; drab beaver, shell, merino, and mohair ditto; ventilated helmets, richmonds, londons, sydneys, black and drab windsors, straw yachting hats, &c. Every description of hats and volunteer caps made to order. R. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer and hat importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

COAL BASKETS for cash.—Five; for a pound; 5 for £1. WILBY and SON, Park-street.

ON SALE, 300 casks of Sacramento Salmon, at 4d. per lb. Apply Queen's-place.

EMPTY OIL HOGSHEADS for SALE. Apply to JOHN MURPHY'S Oil and Colour Store, 23, Parramatta-street.

DAVID JONES and CO., in addition to their USUAL SHIPMENTS, have received—
Ex Mail Steamer
Ex Sarah Neumann
Ex Cornwallis,
EIGHTY-TWO CASES, representing in value upwards of SIX THOUSAND POUNDS

These goods were purchased in August and September at 50 per cent. DISCOUNT, from the MANUFACTURERS in Manchester and Glasgow, and warehousemen in London, who were desirous during these months of CLEARING their SUMMER STOCKS to facilitate their winter trade.

D. J. and CO., determined at once to give their CUSTOMERS full advantage of these extraordinary purchases, have much pleasure in inviting public inspection on TUESDAY, 2nd INSTANT, and following days.

It would be impossible to enumerate the multiplicity of SPECIAL GOODS. They, however, mention
970 grenadine and tissue SHAWLS, 13s 9d. (former price 25s. and upwards)
500 glace mohair and crystal MANTLES, 9s. 6d. to 13s 6d.
5 CASES rich black French GLACES, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.
750 French organdi MUSLINS, 7s. 6d. (warranted fast), sold in the spring 14s. 6d.
250 pieces small pattern ditto, 7½d. per yard (any length cut).

7 CASES

BROCHE MOHAIR	BAREGE ANGLAIS
JASPER BARS	NORWICH ARIELS
CRYSTAL GRENADINES	MOUSSELINE DE SOIES

The whole of which, having been included in the above purchase, will be OFFERED at the SAME RATES.

LADIES are respectfully requested to notice a CONSIGNMENT of SEWED MUSLIN COLLARS, comprising several cases of the newest patterns, in BOOK and CAMBRIC SETS
Cambric chemisette ditto
Ditto empress ditto.
COLLARS, in book and cambric (finely worked)
FLOUNCINGS, SCOLLOPINGS, and INSERTIONS.

D. J. and CO. will be happy to introduce the above to all who may visit their establishment, without PRESSING them to purchase.

345 and 347, George-street; carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have now on hand, ex late arrivals, BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, consisting of nouavo, knickerbockers, and tunic suits, in all fabric and materials, which, upon inspection, will be found equal to bespoke.

In MEN'S CLOTHING, their annexed list of prices will convince the most sceptical that they are far below other houses.

LIST OF PRICES.

Black alpaca sacs, from 8s 6d	Black cloth vests, from 7s 6d
Coloured ditto ditto, from 5s 6d	Moire antique ditto, from 9s
	Quilting ditto, from 4s 6d
Tweed sacs, from 14s	Tweed ditto, from 5s 6d
Black cloth ditto, from 20s	Boys' suits, 14s 6d
Black doe trousers, from 16s	Youths' ditto, 24s.
Tweed ditto, 12s 6d	

The Bespoke Department is under the management of cutters who have been in Messrs. G. C. and Co.'s employ for a series of years, and have always given complete satisfaction to their numerous customers.

G. C. and Co. would further call the attention of the public to their large and well-assorted stock of WOOLLENS, which consists of all the newest and best designs, in tweeds, silk mixtures, single does, and suitings, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste. All goods warranted shrunk by steam.

Light summer tweed suits, from three guineas.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, next to the General Post Office.

JOHN SKINNER has now opened and ready for inspection, the whole of his recent importations ex La Hogue and Maid of Judah, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public generally, as the whole of these extensive shipments were purchased for cash in the best markets expressly for J. S. He feels great confidence in placing this parcel of goods before his customers as being of first-class qualities, new designs, and decidedly cheap.

5 cases of dress materials, commencing at 4½d. per yard
2 ditto of fancy popinettes, at 1s. 6d. per yard
2 ditto fancy grenadines, all new shades, at 8½d. per yard
4 ditto plain and checked mohairs, at 8½d. per yard
2 ditto brocaded lustres, at 9½d. per yard
4 cases of small pattern muslins, 8½d. per yard
6 ditto of genuine French printed muslin, 12½d. per yard
4 cases made up dresses, commencing at 14s. 9d.
1 ditto children's made up dresses, commencing at 3s. 9d.
2 cases of boys' grass cloth tunics, commencing at 3s. 6d.
1 case grenadine shawls, plain and broche, at 28s. 6d.
4 cases of tissue and mohair mantles, at 5s. 9d., 7s. 9d., 10s. 9d., and 16s.
1 ditto of children's ditto, all sizes
1 case of ladies' black glace silk mantles
2 cases of lined and unlined parachutes, commencing at 3s. 9d.
1 case of Josephine kid gloves, first choice
4 cases of sewn muslin goods, consisting of linen collars, sets and sleeves, plain and embroidered
1 case of half mourning sets, very choice
2 cases of the new shape in ladies' straw hats
1 case of trimmed hats, sailor shape
4 cases of flowers and cap fronts, new styles
6 ditto of hair nets, chenille and invisible
4 cases of ladies' white and fancy hosiery, in every size
2 ditto of children's, in all sizes
4 ditto of ladies' and girls' corsets
6 ditto of gentlemen's white shirts, superior makes
4 ditto of boys' and youths' white shirts, ditto ditto
4 cases of counterpanes, in all sizes
2 ditto of table covers, in felt, cloth, and wax cloth
Horrocks' well known numbers in longcloths
Wood's best make in sheetings, from 80 to 120 inches wide.

Australian House, 404, George-street.

YACHTING, CRICKETING, &c.—

DAVID JONES and CO. have received and opened, ex SARAH NEUMANN, and CORNWALLIS,

10 CASES

GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, made expressly to their order for these purposes, and adopted universally by English clubs.

They desire especially to invite attention to the following:—

70 Gentlemen's Fancy Drill Suits, 22s 6d, fashionably cut and well made
Gentlemen's and Youths' flannel suits, in white, grey, and navy blue, warranted shrunk
The new SERGARETTA SUIT, in all sizes (the most elastic texture ever produced)

D. J. and Co., have also received for the present season:
GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' CRICKETING TROUSERS, cut on an entirely new principle, which they confidently recommend to colonial clubs
3 CASES new patterns in CRIMEAN SHIRTS
Choice designs in silk ditto
Ditto ditto angola and silk ditto
Every novelty in ELASTIC BELTS, BRACES, and SUSPENDERS
The new SUPERSEDER BELT, (the most unique belt out. used generally at Lords)
In GENTLEMEN'S STRAW and FELT HATS they have, without exception, the largest and most CHOICE SELECTION in the COLONIES. The following new shapes are now in stock:—

Aquatic	Trinity	Pilot
Nelson	Sailor	Anglesea
Malvern	Consort	Eldon
Richmond	Cambrian	Sydney

The new alpaca deer stalker hat
Ditto merino-stitched Oxford ditto
Elwood's patent air-absorber ditto
Ditto ditto ventilating sporting ditto.
345 and 347, George-street; 1, Barrack-street.

ON SALE by JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.—
Milners' fire proof and thief-proof safes
Iron tanks, 400 gallons each
Galvanized iron tiles and corrugated iron
Weston's patent deferential pully blocks
Wood and iron pully blocks, hooks and thimbles
Ransome and Sim's iron ploughs
American long and D handle shovels, of various brands
Collins' and other makes of picks, axes, and tomahawks
Blasting and sporting powders, and safety fuse
Smith's bellows, anvils and vyces
Scythes, sickles, Sorby's and Wilkinson's sheep-shears
Bullock, sheep, horse, hand, and tower bells
Manila rope, wool-bags and three-bushel bags
Ironmongery, brass foundry, and cutlery of every description.
JOHN KEEP, wholesale ironmonger, Barrack-street.

GONZALEZ AND DUBOSC'S SHERRIES.—The undersigned have just received their annual consignment of these choice wines, comprising the usual grades, which will be submitted to public sale after being landed from the Cornwallis, together with a varied assortment of Offley's and other ports.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

J. AND W. MACARTHUR'S WINES on SALE. Sole agent, R. HUTCHINSON, 1, Jamison-st.

NAUTICAL ALMANACS for 1863, price 5s. POPE, stationer, 426, George-street.

FOR SALE, a BAGATELLE TABLE. Apply YEEND'S, Sir Walter Scott, Bathurst-street.

ABRAHAM'S CHOLERICUS.—The only remedy for all pains in the bowels. 446, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, suitable for every climate.—These matchless pills have entirely superseded the drastic purgatives and dangerous minerals formerly prescribed for disordered stomach, sluggish liver, and confined bowels, flatulency, headache, and similar complaints. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

DURHAM BULLS for SALE, ex Jason. On view at GIBSON'S, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

FOR SALE by private contract, in pursuance of a power of sale in the mortgage, Five Allotments of LAND in the town of Berrima; grants from the Crown. Upon some, or one, of the allotments there is an inn and outhouses, &c., occupied by a tenant. These allotments are well known as the property of Mr. Lewis Levy. Apply to ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NEWCASTLE.

[From our Correspondent.]

Yesterday morning a rifle match took place between ten of the East Maitland Volunteers and ten of our own company. The weather was somewhat unfavourable, a strong southerly wind prevailing all the morning interfered with the shooting, but upon the whole the result was considered satisfactory. The ranges were 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots each. The following is the score:—

EAST MAITLAND.

	200.	300.	500.	600.	Total.
Lieutenant Cobcroft	10	10	9	7	36
Middleton	14	10	10	6	40
Sergeant Dubber	10	9	6	7	32
Private Robinson	8	3	8	6	25
Atkinson	14	7	10	4	35
Turner	12	5	12	6	35
Gooch	13	11	4	9	37
Middleton	13	6	5	2	26
Wright	8	11	7	8	34
Cunninghame	11	2	0	11	24
					324

NEWCASTLE.

	200.	300.	500.	600.	Total.
Captain Bolton	8	6	11	6	31
Private Greenway	15	12	10	5	41
Waddell	12	7	15	8	42
Henderson	16	11	15	12	54
Gunner Griffiths	10	5	8	11	37
Private Christie	11	5	7	8	31
Rowe	6	8	11	8	34
Coppard	10	15	9	4	37
Sergeant Burrows	13	5	12	8	38
Private Newell	13	3	6	7	29
					373

The Newcastle team kept the lead at each range, and ultimately won by 49 points. The shooting of Mr. Henderson calls for special remark, he having made the highest score ever attained here, and under adverse circumstances. He made a grand total of 54; at 500 yards he made three bullseyes. After the match, the East Maitland Company were invited to Captain Bolton's to lunch, after which they returned by train to Maitland.

With reference to the supposed swindle, the police have not succeeded in finding the delinquent. He was traced to Hexham and thence to Maitland, where he has been lost sight of. The police have been recalled from further chace, as it appears the case is one coming under the definition of a civil tribunal, and not a criminal one, as at first supposed. The matter is now in the hands of the Sheriff, who has power to arrest the individual when he can find him! The representatives of one or two firms came up from Sydney yesterday morning, and had the satisfaction of viewing a portion of the goods on board the Shawmut, but the bills of lading not being forthcoming, they could not interfere; they, therefore, were taken on by the vessel which sailed in the afternoon, but letters were sent by same opportunity to secure the goods on arrival. A large portion of the goods obtained from Sydney, said to be upwards of £3000, have been disposed of and converted into cash.

LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE.

[From our Correspondent.]

November 17.—The Shearing.—Shearing, after being prolonged to a somewhat late period of the year, has at length come to a conclusion. The delay has been occasioned by the late lambing, and the difficulty of procuring men to commence the work. The rates paid this year were 20s. per 100 sheep, and no ration allowed. The station however provided a cook for the men, and made an allowance for his ration. The shearers usually all mess together, and it is found that even when keeping a good table, the cost per week per man is only from fourteen to fifteen shillings. Better wages still seem to be made at shearing than at any other work in the colony, as men can clip in a day from 60 to 120 sheep, according to their own ability and the quality and quantity of the fleeces. In this locality the old fashioned lever presses are still generally used, they are somewhat cumbersome and take some little additional time to use, but being of simple construction, and so little iron work being required about them, they possess the advantage of being easily repaired, whereas with a screw press if any portion become out of order it may be found difficult to get it repaired expeditiously in these outside districts. Two men with a lever press can turn out from six to ten bales in a day, the bales averaging from 400 to 460lbs. net of greasy wool. Press men are paid 20s. per week, and shed men 15s., both with rations. The clip is said to be somewhat light, but it is probable that the great number of breeding ewes now kept on stations, may have had the effect of lowering the average of the fleeces. Many persons here are still in favour of shearing in the grease, arguing that if greasy fetches half the price of washed wool, the extra carriage is more than covered by the money saved in not washing the sheep, and, that consequently, greasy wool pays best. The question, however is, to find out if greasy wool sells for ninepence, whether the same wool, if well washed would, or would not, sell for more than eighteenpence. Secondly, whether wool by washing really loses half its weight. We have never yet heard of any one trying experiments on these points, and until some one takes two flocks of sheep, of corresponding size, quality, and staple of wool, and washes one and shears the other in the grease, and carefully compares the results, we shall still only be surmising every year as to which sort of wool pays best. In making such a calculation, it will be necessary to value the sheep that are drowned in washing, as a considerable number are often lost in that manner. The average length of staple of the shoulder wool here, is found to be about three to three and a half inches. The total expenses of taking the fleeces off unwashed sheep, is from fourpence to fourpence halfpenny, and from washed sheep, from five pence to sixpence.

Police Court, Hay.—On the 11th instant, Mr. H. Shiell, P.M., and Mr. T. Darchy, J.P., being on the bench, Mr. Frank Johns applied for a license for an hotel, recently erected by him at Maude, Lower Murrumbidgee. Mr. sub-inspector O'Neil said that he had inspected the premises, and had found them very complete, and adapted for affording accommodation to the public. The bench being divided in opinion respecting the advisability of granting the license, the consideration of the application was deferred for the attendance of a full bench.

Regina versus Flood.—An opinion seems to gain ground that this case is to be tried again, and I understand that subscriptions are being made for defraying the expense of an application to the Judges for the new trial. What the exact grounds of the argument against the validity of the trial are, we only know by hearsay.

MELBOURNE.

[From our Correspondent.]

Thursday Morning.—The O'Shanassy Cabinet are getting on with the business of the session with all possible dispatch. Last evening the Treasurer, Mr. Haines, opened his budget, and gained the ear of the House by his opening statement, that he had no new taxes to propose. The total revenue from existing sources for the year is estimated at £2,945,600, or some £170,000 less than that for the current year, and the proposed expenditure at £2,969,000, the balance of expenditure over income being made up from the savings of previous years and votes held in abeyance. The estimates of expenditure show many reductions and few changes. "The expenditure," said the Treasurer, "had been reduced below £3,000,000, and he thought that was as large a revenue as was desirable. The expenses of the Central Government would be still further reduced if local councils were created, as Ministers proposed to do. In estimating the revenue for 1863, he anticipated receiving only £485,000 from imported spirits, as against over £758,000 in 1861. He expected as much from wine and beer as last year, but less from tobacco and cigars. In opium and tea he had made a reduction. He expected the same amount from sugar as in the present year. The territorial revenue in 1862 was £811,912, but in 1863 he expected only £500,000. The revenue for pastoral occupation would be increased. The total territorial revenue would be £954,500, which would include a large increase of rent from the pastoral tenants. He expected £135,000 from the gold duty, at 1s. 6d. an ounce, on an export of 1,800,000 ounces. Steps would be taken to enforce the taking out of miners' rights by the Chinese. The railway income was calculated at £10,000 per week. He anticipated no revenue from water rates, as it was desirable to extend the service to St. Kilda, Prahran, and other suburbs. The electric telegraph was estimated to produce £30,000. The receipts from the Post Office would be reduced. He expected a smaller sum from fines and forfeitures. A considerable sum would accrue from the interest on the deposits in the banks, and from the premium and interest on the debentures. The banks were paying three and a half per cent. for those deposits. He congratulated the House on the large sum available for the introduction of labour; and trusted the legislation of the year would facilitate the bringing in of capital, by the encouragement of agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The time was opportune, since the attention of England had been drawn to this colony by the position it took in the Exhibition."

After the honorable the Treasurer had resumed his seat, something like a debate was threatened by Mr. Verdon, late Treasurer, and Mr. Heales, late Chief Secretary. It was, however, afterwards adjourned to Friday next.

The affairs of the Provident Institute have occupied the attention of the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency, and some curious circumstances have been brought to light. The original capital with which the project was started, consisted of a debt due to Mr. Hancock, the solicitor, of £250. Other parties came in and aided the company by the influence of their names—William Hammell, and Valentine Hellicar, Jonathan Binns Were, and John Broadhurst Total. They brought nothing into the concern, but deposits came in in consequence. At the end of the first year,—although the institute had not paid its expenses—a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and during the second, when the involvement became greater, the parties above named, and the projector were permitted to capitalise their interests and sell out, the Institute becoming the purchaser. It would be unfair to prejudge the case by making any remarks on the existing position of affairs. It is to be feared that the depositors will be great losers, and that the winding up of the estate will not be accomplished without great legal difficulties.

The Intercolonial Match Committee are continuing their exertions to obtain the best talent in the forthcoming friendly contest. A letter has been received from the Sydney committee requesting the Victorians to name a time for the match. A meeting of the committee is called for Friday next, when the time and other important matters will be discussed. At present the feeling is for some time about the end of January. A match was played on Saturday last between the Richmond and the East Melbourne clubs, and as the teams included the major number of "the eleven," it was looked forward to with great interest. Mr. Hammersley stood umpire for the East Melbourne, and "No ball'd" Greaves five or six times successively, which raised the ire of the Richmondites; Greaves threw down the ball, and they left the ground, but an apology was afterwards sent to their opponents for their hasty conduct; at least for that of Greaves. There was no question of the unfairness of the bowling, and no more competent person could be found to judge of the matter than Mr. Hammersley. It is the intention of the best umpires here to put a stop to high bowling, as long as the present law stands as it is. The practice is especially objectionable in these colonies, where the drought causes the balls to attack the head rather than the stumps. A grand match will be played next Saturday and following day, between the County of Bourke v. Twenty-three years old and under. It will be interesting, inasmuch as ten out of the "Eleven" will be included in the respective teams.

From the papers to same date we quote as follows:—

The *Argus*, of Thursday says:—The funeral of the late Deputy Commissary-General, F. T. Mylrea, took place yesterday, with the honours duly befitting his rank, and a very large number of army, navy, and volunteer officers assisted at the ceremonial. Shortly after two p.m., the body of the deceased, cased in a leaden coffin, borne on a gun-carriage, and overspread with the union jack, on which were laid the hat, gloves, and sword of the deceased, left Lennox-street, Richmond, where the deceased resided at the time of his death. This military hearse, and two mourning carriages, proceeded to the military offices, in Apsley-place, East Melbourne, where detachments of the 40th Regiment and Royal Artillery were drawn up in proper order, under the command of Captains Baddeley and Purcell, and presented arms as the *cortege* approached. The complete funeral procession was then formed, and proceeded to the New Cemetery in the following order:—First came the firing parties, and the drum and fife band of the Carlton Volunteer Rifles, which was followed by a mourning coach containing the Rev. S. L. Chase, military chaplain; the Rev. A. T. Perks, and Drs. Barker and Thomas, medical attendants to the deceased. The body, on the gun-carriage, succeeded, Staff Surgeon-major Sall, Assistant Deputy Commissary-Generals Wrentmore and Greenwood, Captain Scratchley, R.E., Staff Assistant-surgeon Titterton, and Assistant-surgeon Storey, acting as pall-bearers. Next came the mourners. First were two carriages containing the personal friends of the deceased, and then a long array of officers and gentlemen connected with the imperial, colonial, and volunteer service. The carriage of his Excellency the Governor, containing two of his staff officers, brought up the rear. Passing down Bourke-street and Swanston-street at a slow march, the funeral party eventually halted at the cemetery gate. The body was then carried to the grave, where the funeral service was read by the Rev. S. L. Chase. The usual salutes were next fired, and thus the ceremony ended.

The same paper reports, that a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Exchange-building, for the purpose of considering a resolution arrived at by the committee of the chamber, approving of the establishment of fortnightly steam communication with England, upon the terms proposed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The attendance was very limited, but a brisk discussion of the subject took place. A motion that it was not desirable that fortnightly communication with Europe should be established, was put to the meeting, and was lost, only two gentlemen voting in its favour; and ultimately it was decided to postpone further action until January next, in order that the various schemes which have been submitted to the public may be more maturely considered. It was mentioned by Mr. Sprigg, the agent for the Union Steamship Company, that Sir Rowland Hill had intimated to the directors of that company that the Imperial Government would decline to contribute towards the establishment of a second line, but would merely rebate the ocean postage.

Robert Dickson, lately in the employment of the Royal Society as clerk, was on Tuesday brought up at the City Police Court, and committed to take his trial on the charge of illegally pawning the gold watch used by Burke in the late Exploring Expedition. Dickson was also committed to take his trial on a second and similar charge. He did not deny having pawned the watches, but stated that he was obliged to do so, not being able to get a settlement of his claims.

The *Argus* has been shown three samples of gold obtained from the diggings on the Yarra, reported as having been discovered by diggers who were on their way to the Jordan by Hughes's track. The gold is dark in colour, but fine in quality. One of the specimens is a flat, water-worn, and much marked nugget, weighing 15 dwts. 14 grs. One of the other samples weighs 16 dwts. of mixed shotty, flaky, and fine gold. The third weighs 1 oz. 3 dwts. 11 grs. of large, round, and shotty gold. The samples, we are informed, are from three separate diggings, all recently discovered, and within easy access from the new route to the Jordan *via* Dandenong. Hughes' track has now been measured by an officer of the Government, and the distance by it from Melbourne to the Jordan is ascertained to be 119 miles.

The Victorian subscriptions to the Lancashire Relief Fund now amount to £11,075.

On the evening of 24th instant, the annual public meeting of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria was held at the Mechanics' Institute. The company present numbered about 150, and included a goodly proportion of ladies. His Excellency the Governor occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Major-General Sir T. S. Pratt, Mr. T. Black, Mr. C. J. Griffith, and Mr. T. J. Sumner. In opening the proceedings, Sir Henry Barkly said he was afraid that it was not generally borne in mind that the design of the society was to stock the country with animals useful and agreeable to man, rather than to form a zoological garden. He dwelt upon the successful introduction of the llama, the angora goat, and the camel, and expressed his conviction that all the difficulties in the way of bringing the salmon to Australia would ultimately be overcome. The society, he observed, had before it plenty of work, if it could only procure the necessary funds from Parliament and the public, and of this he did not entertain the slightest doubt. Stimulated by the zeal and intelligence of Mr. Edward Wilson, Victoria was the first to found an Acclimatisation Society. The example had been followed by all the other colonies in the Australian group. A general interest had thus been excited on the subject, means of mutual co-operation between the various societies had been arranged, and it was to be hoped that before long their wharves would be found laden, not merely with woolpacks, but with bales of the fleeces of the alpaca and the hair of the shawl goat, their rivers teeming with all sorts of fish, their forests abounding with every variety of game, and their tables groaning with all the delicacies which could be procured in the markets of London or Paris. The report (read by Mr. Sumner) stated that nearly all the quadrupeds and birds belonging to the society were now accommodated at the Royal Park, and that those still remaining at the Botanic Gardens would be removed as speedily as circumstances would allow. The total sum received from subscriptions and donations was £1172; and in addition to the £3000 voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the society (of which £1850 had been paid), the council had received £2500 for building and fences, and £910 from special votes passed in previous years for particular objects. Of these amounts, £1300 still remained available. The report went on to say that measures were in progress for the speedy introduction and acclimatisation of roe deer, partridges, rooks, hares, sparrows, and song birds from England; deer, cashmere goats, and black partridges from India; and ostriches, pheasants, partridges, and antelopes from the Cape of Good Hope, for all of which money had been remitted. After the reading of the report, Professor M'Coy delivered an interesting address on acclimatisation, and its nature and application to Australia, in the course of which he called attention to the varieties of fish, birds, and quadrupeds already introduced to the colony and thriving here. A vote of thanks to Professor M'Coy for his address was proposed by the Hon. T. T. A'Beckett, seconded by the Mayor of Melbourne, and carried by acclamation. A similar compliment was paid to his Excellency for presiding. Professor M'Coy's lecture was illustrated by a large number of zoological specimens from the Museum.—*Argus*.

The same paper, adverting to the agitation in Melbourne, for some weeks past, on the "copper token" question, says it has at last produced the desired result, and the sham pennies, first introduced by the notorious Professor Holloway, and with which the colonial market has since been deluged by Mr. Stokes, the die-sinker, of Collins-street, are refused at all hands. No shopkeeper will take them, the Post Office authorities refuse them, the banks have long declined them, and even cabmen wage wordy war before they will take them; so that the unfortunate possessors will find great difficulty in realising, and even then will have to submit to a loss. There appears to be a fine field for speculation on the part of those who choose to take the bad pennies as halfpence, thus getting for profit the little extra weight, if any, which the former possesses when compared with the latter.

In the County Court on Wednesday, Mary Ann Price sued John Cox for the sum of £52 15s., cash lent. The hearing of the case caused some amusement, from the peculiar circumstances connected with it. It appeared, from the evidence of the plaintiff, that she had lent the defendant, at various times during June, 1861, and in small amounts, the sum of £2 15s. The balance, £50, was lent at one time, to enable him to proceed to New Zealand. She never saw him afterwards till a short time ago, when he refused to refund the money. At the time the cash was thus advanced, it appeared the defendant was paying his addresses to the plaintiff, and had been doing so for some time previous. He faithfully promised her marriage, which she looked forward to as settled, and he went so far as to purchase the marriage ring. This he even fitted on her finger as a proof of his sincerity; but she stated that he subsequently took it off again on some pretext, and put it in his pocket. She had no receipts from him for the money advanced, and the only evidence, if it might be so called, which she had was her savings' bank-book, which showed that at the time she lent him the large sum, she took £67 and odd out of the bank. She said that he never kept from the house where she was until he got the money. The defendant on his side positively swore that the plaintiff never lent him any money at all, and that, at the time she stated she did lend it to him, he had £85 of his own, the proceeds of the sale of a share in some mining company. He denied having ever promised to marry her at any time, and maintained that she herself begged of him to marry her, and even offered him money if he would, which he refused. He had since been married. Mr. Edwards, who appeared on his behalf, tried hard for a nonsuit, as the evidence was so contradictory on either side, either one or the other being guilty of perjury. He contended that as the plaintiff had no evidence to prove the loan, she ought to be nonsuited. Mr. G. M. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff. His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount she claimed, and £10 17s. costs.—*Age*.

Destructive Conflagration at Ballarat.—Writing to the *Age*, on the 26th, the special correspondent of that journal says:—This town has to-day been the scene of a terrible fire, most destructive to property. Shortly after two o'clock this morning the fire broke out in the Main Road, and before its devastating force could be diminished, upwards of forty buildings were completely destroyed. The fire originated in a two-story boarding-house, owned by Mr. Daneyger, but let to tenants of a questionable character. The alarm was almost immediately given by the bell of the Eastern Fire Brigade, who had their truck with hose on the ground in a remarkably short space of time. The effect, however, of the small quantity of water at command, was too slight to make any impression on the increasing power of the flames, which in an incredibly brief period spread from house to house, increasing as they advanced. The firemen saw that it was madness to attempt to put out the existing flames, and contented themselves by endeavouring to prevent the further spread of the fire, especially on the western side of the main road, when it seized several small buildings, emitting heat so fearful as almost to prevent the fireman from doing anything for the preservation of the properties endangered. The hose repeatedly took fire, and was with difficulty extinguished. At one time the excitement among the spectators was immense, when it was feared that all the exertions of the brigades would not save the western side of the Main road. The rapidity, however, with which the eastern side was consumed caused the heat to abate almost as quickly as it arose, and the exertions of the brigades met with their due reward, as comparatively little damage was sustained on that side. On the eastern side, however, where the flames originated, nearly forty buildings have been utterly destroyed, commencing at the open piece of land which was recently purchased by the Eastern Council, and opposite Cohen's ironmongery stores, as far as, though happily not including, Messrs. R. and S. Gibbs' brick store. For upwards of three hours the fire raged furiously, when, on the north-eastern side, as before stated, the open space stayed its progress, and on the south, by the unwearied exertions of the firemen, stopped at the stores of Messrs. Gibbs. The loss sustained must amount to from £25,000 to £30,000, but at the present time it is almost impossible to calculate the full extent. Among those who suffer most may be mentioned, the Victoria Oil Company, Lord Nelson Hotel, the Golden Age Hotel, and Merwick's horse bazaar. It is to be regretted that so few are covered by insurances, the whole amount so secured being not over from £6000 to £7000, the high rates, namely, 20 per cent., lately charged on properties in the Main Road, having limited the business of the insurance companies. We learn that the Australasian loses £1000; Northern, £1000; Australian Alliance, £700; Victoria, £500; Colonial, £1200; and the Liverpool and London, and Imperial, no loss. The loss of the Colonial cannot be accurately ascertained until Messrs. R. and S. Gibbs's salvage is known; that firms insurances form the chief liability of that company. At the time this is written, the fire, although still smouldering, may be said to be out, and indeed many persons have already commenced to rebuild premises on the sites of the devastation.

The *Herald* reports that, on the 18th, there was a long examination in the Insolvent Court, in the estate of the Provident Institute. It principally had reference to the retention of a quantity of deeds by Mr. Hancock, late director and solicitor to the company, who refused to give them up unless paid a sum of £1300 or £1400, said to be due to Messrs. Hancock and Duffett for law costs. These deeds number forty altogether, and Mr. Hancock admits that he believes they are worth £10,000, and might for aught he knows be worth £50,000. According to Mr. Hancock's statement the deeds were passed through Messrs. Hancock and Duffett's clerk, Mr. Millington, in the course of their professional business, and the suspension having occurred the deeds are retained until the claim is satisfied.

NEW ZEALAND.

By way of Melbourne, we have two days later from Dunedin, viz, to the 17th intant,

The *Otago Daily Times* says:—The news from the diggings is of a most satisfactory character. The diggers on the Dunstan are generally doing well, whilst many are making "piles." The gullies towards the Nokomai, we are informed, are turning out well, and a large population is working in them. We also hear excellent accounts from the Beaumont. We understand that two men went to the treasury yesterday, with five hundred ounces, which they said they procured at the Beaumont, and offered to the gold receiver for sale. The increase from the older fields is also most satisfactory, and whether individual instances of good fortune be considered, or an account be taken of the aggregate quantity of gold obtained, and divided amongst those engaged in procuring it, the conviction remains that the Otago gold-fields are turning out splendidly remunerative.

The escort arrived in town last night, bringing the following quantities of gold:—

	ozs.	dwts.
Dunstan	9567	15
Teviot	14	5
Taupeka	5669	10
Waitahuna	1696	10
Woolshed	523	15
	17,471	15

Registered Clergyman.—The Rev. Richard Duigan (Roman Catholic Church), Sydney, has been registered as an officiating minister for the celebration of marriages.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I have only just read your report of the remarks made in the Assembly, last night, respecting the wreck of the Prince of Wales. The statement by one of the members was very unjust to me, and evinced a great want of information of the circumstances under which the steamer was lost.

The course taken by me is the same as has been continually taken by other captains in the A.S.N. Company's service. The rock on which the steamer grazed was not a visible danger; its existence was not known to me, nor, I believe, to any other commander. It is not shown on any chart, and there has not been any complete survey of that part of the coast. The Colonial Treasurer himself stated, last night, that there had been merely a running survey. The steamer touched the rock at the time of dead low water, with a rise and fall of fully nine (9) feet; there was no appearance of break or ripple over it at the time of the accident.

For information of the member who stated he had been informed that Captain Bell had no certificate from any Board, I may mention that I hold a certificate of competency from the Pilot Board of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland. I have commanded vessels in these colonies for upwards of twenty-eight years, eleven of which I have had charge of one of the A. S. N. Company's steamers, and during the whole of this time I never met with any serious disaster before till this unfortunate occurrence. I should indeed be glad if, in compliance with the suggestions made by another of the members, the Government would institute an enquiry into the matter. I feel sure it would result in my entire acquittal from the charge of negligence or incompetence.

I send you a detailed statement of the circumstances of the accident, which I shall feel obliged by your publishing for the information of such of the public as feel interested in the matter. I also send a copy of the *Queensland Guardian*, containing a report of one of the saloon passengers (Mr. D. Collins, of Ipswich), which you will see agrees nearly with my statement.

No one can feel greater regret than I do at the loss to the company of so valuable a vessel, but I have the full conviction that the loss cannot fairly be attributed to carelessness, and that after the accident my utmost exertions were used for the saving of life and property.

I am your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BELL,
Late Commander of Prince of Wales.

November 27.

STATEMENT:

October 2nd, at 5.50 p.m., the Prince of Wales left Sydney Heads with light winds from the eastward, and a smooth sea; 10.30, saw Newcastle light bearing N.W. Midnight, fine weather, Port Stephens light in sight to the northward. October 3rd, 4.30 a.m., rounded Seal Rock Point; 8.50, passed, weather fine, with a smooth sea; 9.40, in passing the Mermaid Reef, the vessel grazed on a sunken detached rock, N.W. three-quarters of a mile from the visible portion of the reef. Orders were immediately given to sound the pumps, which was done; there was no water in her abaft, but on sounding forward, found two feet water in the hold. The deck and engine pumps were set on, and commenced getting the heavy portion of the cargo up out of the fore-hold, and taken abaft to lighten the vessel forward. The steamer's course was then to the south, with the hopes of reaching Port Stephens or Sydney, thinking that we might be able to repair the damage at the former place. The carpenter was in constant attendance at the pumps, reporting to me the increase of water that she made. In looking down the fore hatchway I observed the water was nearly over a bale of hay on its end. I consulted with the chief officer and chief engineer separately whether the vessel would float if the fore compartments were filled; they both agreed that she would not. I then gave orders to heave the iron overboard that was on the upper deck. The water still gaining on us, and seeing no possibility of reaching Port Stephens, I turned her head round to the northward again, with a view of reaching Port Macquarie (then distant about twenty-five miles), where I could get plenty of assistance. When off Camden Head the engineer reported the water above the plates in the engine-room, and that he could not insure steam longer than half-an-hour. We were then sixteen miles off Port Macquarie, the water gaining on us fast, the vessel was getting quite unmanageable. I saw no other alternative (for the sake of life and property) but to beach her. 11.45 a.m. the vessel took the ground forward with a very little lift; the sea was beautiful and calm at the time; it was low water, and when the tide came in she filled in all her compartments and went broadside on to the rocks. We lowered the boats to land the passengers and their luggage, before sundown we succeeded in landing all the stores without accident. The sales were unbent for the purpose of making tents, and by 9 p.m. every person was comfortably housed for the night. Midnight the breeze set in from the E.N.E., with a heavy swell. Daylight, October 4th, the sea was making a complete breach over the vessel, observed her very much raised in midships. Now she began to break on the port side a little before the gangway. 2.30 p.m. mainmast fell; the steamer parted a little abaft the paddle-box.

That day several of the saloon passengers offered their services to go over to the Manning River, a distance of twenty-five miles, expecting to meet the Diamantina, whence they returned next morning (Sunday), October 5th. Now the steamer made her appearance and anchored in the bay; the surf was too heavy to launch a boat to go off to her. The next morning she was underway with her "blue peter" flying. I mustered volunteers, we launched a boat, and she was nearly filled twice in the surf going off. On reaching the steamer I was very wet, and not at all in a fit state for writing. The captain sent a person to do it for me, which statement I sent to the manager. Wednesday, October 8th, 3 p.m., the Williams arrived in the bay, and thinking she had come to our assistance, I went off in a boat to meet her, taking with me several families, with their luggage. They were quite pleased when they found that the steamer was bound for Brisbane.

The cargo that went on shore from the Prince of Wales extended over a mile on the beach; a large quantity totally spoiled, with the exception of the wine, beer, and spirits, which was taken charge of by an officer who went up by the Williams.

The following is the statement of Mr. Collins, a passenger, published in the *Queensland Guardian*, and above referred to:—

"The Prince of Wales left the A. S. N. Co.'s wharf, Sydney, at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd instant, and had fine weather all night and next morning. About 9.30 p.m. she was moving through the water most agreeably, with a little canvas spread to catch the gentle though freshening breeze aft—the Mermaid Rock about three-quarters of a mile to starboard, and the coast not more than three miles on the port side—when, as she dipped into the trough of a sea, a heavy shock was felt which caused her to vibrate in every timber. She had struck, and at a place where never rock was known before. Captain Bell was at the time talking to the man at the wheel, giving him directions as to the course to be kept. The passengers, having breakfasted, were amusing themselves as best they might till luncheon time. The steamer rose with the next wave, and glided on as if nothing had happened to discompose those on board. But everybody above and below, was sensible that something very unusual had happened. The first mate, who had shortly before 'turned in' after his night watch, was awakened by the ship striking, and he jumped out of bed and came on deck. Captain Bell's first act was to sound the well, and he found that the ship was making water fast. She was immediately put about and her course laid for Sydney. Upon sounding the well a second time, 'two feet of water in the hold,' was the unwelcome record. Further, the water was making its appearance in the engine room in an alarming manner. The pumps were rigged and the ship's head put a point or two in shore. The alteration of the course was the first indication to the passengers generally of the actual extent of the danger; and they drew together in whispering groups to talk about what had happened, while each cast enquiring looks upon the captain; some, the boldest, questioned the necessity for turning back, seeing that the ship went through the water without any apparent diminution of speed. But, when it was made known that there were already two feet of water in her, and that she was rapidly making more, and that Captain Bell had concluded to run his vessel ashore as the most effectual means of saving both passengers and cargo (the saving of the ship being impossible), there were some slight manifestations of alarm. The miscellaneous groups broke up and members of the same family drew closer to one another; while ever and anon some would be seen going below and securing their luggage or valuables. The cool and confident example of Captain Bell, and of the crew acting under his orders, was, however, a sufficient assurance against any mere disheartened expression of the feelings of those on board. In fact, the behaviour of the passengers under the circumstances was admirable, and in every respect that of persons perfectly self-possessed. Captain Bell desired, at first, to make Port Macquarie; but when this was found impossible, and the water was rising to the engine fires, he determined to run ashore at the first available spot; and this he did just under the lee of Camden Head—the vessel's bow being about S.W., and the bluff protecting her seaward from the S.E. breeze. She was run right up on a shelving rocky bottom, about a gun-shot from the shore; her forepart in not more than three feet of water. The shore itself was abrupt and rocky. The water was comparatively calm, and the weather clear and sunshiny.

"It was a little before noon when the steamer was put ashore. The boats were lowered and the passengers, with all their luggage which was in the saloon and cabins, together with the beds and bedding, provisions, &c., &c., were speedily got over the side. Captain Bell superintended the landing, and discovered with his glass a narrow channel between the rocks into a little smooth basin, where everybody was placed on shore. The ladies acted their part with great courage under the, to them, trying circumstances. Of course, the boats had to make several trips to and fro to bring off the passengers and all their necessaries from the wreck. By five o'clock in the afternoon tents were rigged and the people safely housed. The cook and steward set about their duties and prepared the meals for all hands just the same as if they were on board. Two beautiful clear streams of fresh water were trickling down the rocks close by, and a commodious reservoir was improvised with a cask, into which the streams were conducted by rude tin channels. The party eat and slept well that night, and rose with comparative cheerfulness next morning.

"Saturday.—Mr. Mason and two other passengers started for the Manning on horseback to obtain the assistance of the Diamantina, coasting steamer known to be there. It should have been stated before that the horses, with one exception, were put overboard and swam ashore. They belong to Mr. Hoskins; and were made available for this journey. The steamer was found, and Captain Bernard promised to start for the wreck first thing next morning. Mr. Mason returned the same night, at two a.m. The chief engineer of the Prince of Wales (Mr. Stewart), and two foremen also started on horseback for the Manning, and on the way Mr. Stewart foundered his horse in a swamp, where he had to leave it. He and his companions went on board the Diamantina, intending to come round in her next morning. Large quantities of cargo washing out of the wreck all day and strewing the shore.

Sunday.—The Diamantina arrived off Camden Head during the afternoon. The wind freshened, and being a point or two more easterly the surf broke heavily on the wreck. A boat put off from the steamer and pulled for the shore. She was manned by Mr. Page, the second mate of the Diamantina; Mr. Stewart, chief engineer of the Prince of Wales; and three others. Captain Bernard directed them to go over the bar at Camden Haven as the only place where it was possible to effect a landing. The boat was capsised in the surf on the bar and poor Stewart and two men of the Diamantina were drowned. Mr. Page and the other man stuck to the boat, which gradually drifted into the smooth water of the Haven. Mr. Cromb, the steward of the Prince of Wales, made a generous but ineffectual attempt to save Mr. Stewart, plunging into the boiling surf and swimming off towards him; but it nearly cost him his own life. The survivors of the hapless boat's crew were drifted against a sand-bank, and were afterwards rescued by those on shore, who constructed a rude raft with which to reach them, in the absence of a boat. The wreck parted in two just abaft the paddle boxes, the funnel and foremast standing. Every sea that washed over her made her creak and crack like the discharge of small arms. The after part fell away into deep water (about six fathoms), and large quantities of cargo and passengers' luggage from the hold were washed ashore; the stern post was just visible above water. The pilot from Port Macquarie visited the wreck, but could render no assistance.

"Monday.—Mr. Mason, wife, and children, and three other passengers, left in a buggy, with three horses, for the Manning. The Diamantina left the wreck this morning, conveying a letter from Captain Bell to the directors of the A. S. N. Co., at Sydney.

"Tuesday.—The bodies of Stewart and one of the men were found and interred. Captain Bell read the funeral service, and nearly everybody attended. The bodies were only partially covered in the sand, as the coroner from Port Macquarie was to come to hold an inquest on them.

"Wednesday.—The Yarra Yarra, with the Brisbane in tow, hove in sight and remained off the wreck about two hours. Mr. Benjamin, a cabin passenger, and some of the firemen of the Prince of Wales, went off in a boat and proceeded to Sydney by the Yarra Yarra. The Williams, from Sydney, arrived about two p.m. Captain Munro, the marine surveyor, came ashore. Mr. Collins, the stewardess, and eleven steerage passengers went off into the Williams, for Brisbane; the rest of the passengers preferring to wait until they could take their luggage with them, which they could not do to-day, the sea being very high. The Diamantina hourly expected, having been passed off the Manning by the Williams. Left the wreck about five p.m. for Brisbane.

"The voyage up was very rough, and on Thursday night it blew a gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning and very heavy rain.

"Mr. Collins assures us that the passengers experienced little or no discomfort under their adverse circumstances, everything that kindness and forethought could compass having been done for them by Captain Bell, Mr. Milmann, and the rest of the officers and crew, who one and all vied with each other in their efforts to alleviate the difficulties of the situation."

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I perceive in your issue of to-day that Mr. Hurley is reported to have said at his meeting last evening, that I charged him, in my address on the previous evening, with holding sectarian views. This I distinctly deny as being untrue. I merely said that I was sorry to say that it had been represented to me that sectarian influence had been brought to bear upon this election. I did not charge any person with it, neither did I make use of the word "church." The remarks only applied to those whom the cap fitted, and were as applicable to one class of men as another. But as Mr. Hurley has thought proper to misconstrue my remarks, and apply them to himself, I shall esteem it a great favour if you will insert the above explanation.

I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully,
W. PRITCHARD.

Sydney, November 28.

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED RIFLES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I beg, through the medium of your columns, to correct an erroneous opinion of the Colonial Secretary's (and how he has arrived at it I am at a loss to understand) as to there being no apparent zeal among members of this corps. The facts are simply these, that the members will not work under their present officers. And this fact the Government are well acquainted with; as to the re-formation of this corps as a company of Artillery—the members must be first consulted as to whether they will join such a corps. The proposition seems to me simply ridiculous. Let this corps be properly reorganised, and there can be no doubt about its utility.

J. S. NORRIE, Trooper V.M.R.

SUGAR CULTIVATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I am not a capitalist, consequently not able to adopt Mr. Scott's plan of a sugar plantation, with machinery for converting the cane into sugar; yet I am anxious, if practicable, to enter into its production to a certain extent. For instance, I would wish to grow the cane, and dispose of it in that state, provided I could do so with advantage. Now, if Mr. Scott, or some other competent person, would, through your columns, enlighten my class of the public by answering the following queries, he would confer a benefit.

1. What species of cane will grow best and be most profitable in this colony? and where can plants or seed be obtained?
2. What soil and situation is most suitable?
3. What is the best mode of preparing the ground and planting? in what month? and the probable cost per acre?
4. I observe that Mr. Scott says "that the cane will give ten crops to one planting. Does this mean one crop every year for ten years? or is there more than one crop annually?
5. When and in what manner reaped? The cost
6. After the first year how are the plants cared for, and what would be the probable cost of such treatment?
7. What is likely to be the yield of cane per acre, its value in that state, and where can it be disposed of?

Your inserting the above will greatly oblige, Sir,
AN AGRICULTURIST.

Curious Discovery.—The *Launceston Examiner* of the 22nd instant, has the following interesting paragraph, showing that auriferous quartz-reefs exist under the sea:—"During her last whaling cruise the brig Victoria touched the rocks of Port Davey, and on her arrival in port was placed on the slip. The rudder had bumped on the reef several times, and in it was imbedded a piece of quartz, which upon examination was found to contain a considerable quantity of gold. This discovery has led to the conjecture that in the neighbourhood where the vessel touched at Port Davey there exists an auriferous quartz reef."

Is Typhus Fever Infectious?—The recent arrival of the Donald M'Kay, at Melbourne, with typhus fever on board, has called forth some strictures on the subject from the *Yeoman and Australian Acclimatiser*, an attempt having been made by a contemporary to persuade the colonists that this particular form of fever is not contagious. The *Yeoman*, on the other hand, asserts that it is, and, in proof of its infectious character, makes one or two quotations from the lectures of Thomas Watson, M.D., as delivered at King's College, London, and published in 1857. In vol. ii. p. 822, Dr. Watson, after making some remarks in reference to the fact that disorders may be widely prevalent without being contagious, goes on to say, that "when a disease begins in a certain spot, and gradually spreads thence as from a centre, the presumption is in favour of its propagation from person to person. In investigating this subject, if we trace the fever among persons who have had intercourse with the sick, and more frequently in proportion as that intercourse has been close and continued; and if we find that other persons, living in the same place and under precisely the same circumstances, except that they have had no known communication with the sick, do escape the fever;—we have in these facts convincing evidence that the disease has been spread by such intercourse; in one word, that it is contagious. Although the distinction between the meaning of the words contagion and infection should not be lost sight of—the former meaning something communicable by contact, and the latter meaning something communicable by means of a vitiated atmosphere—it matters little whether typhus fever is propagated by infection or contagion. In either case, its introduction cannot be too strongly condemned." After making the remarks above quoted, Dr. Watson proceeds to say:—"Have we, then, facts of this kind? We have, in the amplest abundance. We find, even in hospitals, where cleanliness and ventilation are prized and enforced, that fever attacks many of the persons who come most often and most intimately in contact with those already ill of the disease; chiefly the nurses, next the clinical assistants and the most assiduous of the students, and the medical officers; rarely the other patients, even in the same ward. The separation of a few feet, if due regard be had to ventilation, is sufficient to render the poison inoperative, by diluting and diffusing it in the surrounding purer atmosphere." Dr. Watson, after referring to the observations of several of the medical profession at Edinburgh, says:—"We have similar testimony nearer home. 'Every physician connected with the London Fever House, with one exception (writes Dr. Tweedie), has been attacked with fever, and three out of eight have died of it. Also, the resident medical officers, matrons, porters, laundresses, domestic servants not connected with the wards, and every female who has performed the duties of nurse, have, one and all, invariably been the subjects of fever. And to show that the disease is capable of being engendered by fomites, or clothes, the laundresses whose duty it is to wash the patients' clothes are so invariably attacked with fever, that few women will undertake the loathsome and disgusting office.'" Dr. Watson, after referring to the fact that the inmates of the Small-pox Hospital, immediately adjacent to the Fever House, were not afflicted by fever, goes on to say, in proof of the contagious character of fever,—"Evidence of a somewhat different kind, but leading to the same conclusion, is to be found in the fact, that when persons having the fever upon them are transferred to some distant spot that was previously free from fever, they frequently form centres from which the disease begins thenceforward to spread. It is imported in this way even in the country, from family to family and from village to village." Many other quotations, embodying the opinions of men eminent in their profession, might be given in proof of typhus fever being either contagious or infectious, or both. The weight of evidence is altogether in favour of the supposition, that it is always propagated from person to person and does not arise spontaneously. It has been stated that typhus fever need create no alarm here; but we believe that it is well known to the medical profession in this colony, that it has on several occasions been brought here by immigrant ships. It was introduced by several ships which arrived here in 1854. Three of these vessels lost on the passage some 400 or 500 emigrants, and the fever broke out here afterwards, and in some cases continued for years in the neighbourhood of those localities where it had become established. We are given to understand that its character was in no way altered by the influence of our climate, but was as well-defined typhus fever as is observed in Britain. That typhus fever is contagious is an opinion generally held by the medical profession; and it was, therefore, a most unwarrantable thing to introduce it into Melbourne, where, from an almost total want of sanitary regulations, numerous predisposing circumstances exist in abundance to nourish it and to increase its propagation.

The Tasmanian House of Assembly.—The *H. T. Mercury* of the 19th instant, speaking of the elections, says:—The general election has now so far progressed that twenty out of the thirty members of the new House of Assembly have been returned. Of the remaining ten seats, the only one at present contested is Ringwood. There is, indeed, a talk of a contest in Clarence. But whether Mr. Edward Abbott be rejected or not, the effect upon the state of parties in the House will be unappreciable. Of the twenty members already returned, at least thirteen are pledged, either by their own words or by the circumstances under which their candidature was promoted, to oppose the continuance in power of the present Government; and of the remaining seven the majority consists of members of that independent party, whose votes would undoubtedly be given in favour of a change of Ministry in the present posture of public affairs. When the ten vacant seats are filled, this party will be largely increased. But scarcely any addition can be anticipated to the Ministerial strength in the House.

Deaf and Dumb.—Dr. Boudin, in his treatise on the Deaf and Dumb, which he presented to the French Academy, gives the following curious statistics:—"Marriages of blood relations form about 2 per cent. of all marriages in France; the deaf and dumb offspring by birth of consanguineous marriages are in proportion to the deaf and dumb born in ordinary wedlock—at Lyons, at least 25 per cent.; at Paris, at least 28 per cent.; at Bordeaux, at least 30 per cent. 2. The proportions of the deaf and dumb by birth increase with the degree of blood-relationship. If the danger of having a deaf-and-dumb child in ordinary marriage, represented by figures, is 1, there will be 18 in marriages between first cousins; 37 in marriages between uncles and nieces; 70 in marriages between nephews and aunts. 3. At Berlin we find 31 deaf and dumb on 10,000 Catholics, 6 deaf and dumb on 10,000 Protestants, 27 deaf and dumb on 10,000 Jews. In other words, the proportions of the deaf and dumb born grow with the facility religion affords to consanguinity in marriage. 4. In 1848, 23 deaf and dumb born of 10,000 whites were counted in the territory of Iowa (U. S.), and 212 deaf and dumb among 10,000 slaves; a shocking proof how little our social, moral and religious laws are considered valid for the slave. 5. The misfortune or being born deaf and dumb falls not always directly from parents wedded in consanguinity; it appears sometimes indirectly from marriages in which one of the parents issued from wedlock between blood relations. 6. The most healthy parents, but related in blood, may have deaf and dumb children; while deaf and dumb parents, but not blood-related, very rarely beget deaf and dumb children. 7. The number of deaf and dumb born increases formidably in places where natural obstacles stand in the way of cross-marriages. Thus we have the proportion of the deaf and dumb, which in France in general is 6 upon 10,000 inhabitants; in Corsica, 14 on 10,000; in the High Alps, 23 on 10,000; in Iceland, 11; in the Canton of Berne, 28. 8. The number of the deaf and dumb in Europe may be reckoned at about 250,000. 9. Marriages among blood relations are the reason also of barrenness and miscarriages. On their indisputable influence on albinisme, idiotism, madness, &c., accurate statistical and numerical notes are still wanting."—*Athenæum*.

Desperate Attack by Garrett on a Warder.—On Saturday afternoon, a violent assault was made on one of the warders in the gaol by Henry Garrett, who is at present undergoing sentence for highway robbery. A few days previously, the warder, who is named Flannery, had occasion to lodge a complaint against the prisoner, and he was punished for disobedience of orders. On Saturday Flannery's turn came to be on duty in the yard where Garrett was, and shortly before four o'clock the prisoner made a rush upon the warder, who, taken by surprise, received several kicks and blows. A struggle ensued, when Garrett made a desperate attempt to gouge out the eyes of his opponent. The sentry on duty seeing this, and afraid to aim lest he should hit the wrong man, fired his piece in the air as an alarm. This brought one of the sergeants to the spot, and with his assistance the prisoner was firmly secured. The warder has not received any injury of consequence.—*Times*, 17th November.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—November 29.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mallier, from Clyde River 28th instant. Passengers—Rev. T. Smith, Messrs. Ford, Earngey, Brown, Harrett, Yarrington, Kemp, Smith, Ellis, and 12 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 27th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. M'Caig 2 children and servant, Mrs. and Miss Norton, Miss Baily, Mrs. Robertson and 2 children, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Bent, Mr., Mrs. and Master Harbottle, Mr. and Mrs. M'Fee, Captain John Vine Hall, Messrs. Carrick, D. Gough, W. G. Randle, Booth, M'Kenny, Swanston, Kenny, Bell, Burt, Kenny, F. Merson, De Mestre, F. Hill, and 58 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Saxon, barque, 478 tons, Captain Lowe, from Manila 28th August. Passengers—Messrs. Smith, Crott, and Marsh. Willis, Merry, and Co.

November 30.

Cornelia, barque, 374 tons, Captain Henderson, from Adelaide 21st ultimo. W. H. Eldred, agent.

Jacobus, Dutch barque, 256 tons, Captain Van Loon, from Manila 7th September, Batavia 16th October. H. Moore, agent.

Dragon, barque, 260 tons, Captain Sevier, from Adelaide 22nd ultimo. Passengers—Mr. Evans, and 1 in the steerage. Anderson, Campbell, and Co., agents.

William Watson, barque, 384 tons, Captain Grueben, from Adelaide 22nd ultimo. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURE.—November 29.

Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—November 30.

Morning Star, for Shanghai; Madura, for Shanghai; Charlotte Andrews, for San Francisco; Buonaparte, for Port Denison; Corio (s.), for Port Albert, via Bellambi; Mary Smith, for Melbourne; City of Sydney, for Melbourne; Amherst, for South Sea Islands.

CLEARANCES.—November 29.

City of Sydney, brig, 88 tons, Captain Bishop, for Melbourne.

Amherst, brig, 178 tons, Captain Lee, for South Seas, in ballast.

Corio (s.), 116 tons, Captain Carte, for Port Albert, via Bellambi, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—November 29.

Little Pet, from Newcastle, with 90 tons coal; Catherine, from Wollongong, with 74 tons coal; Peahen, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 10,000 laths; Beautiful Star (s.), from Bellambi, with 215 tons coal; Guiding Star, from Morpeth, with 66 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 126 bales wool, 210 bales hay, 10 bags onions, 44 bags barley.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—November 29.

Little Pet, Gertrude, Mountain Maid, for Newcastle; Christopher George, for Wollongong; Guiding Star, for Morpeth; Beautiful Star (s.), for Bellambi; Peahen, for Brisbane Water; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Francis George, for Tweed River.

IMPORTS.—November 29.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 29 kegs butter, Dickson; 10 stoves, 5 packages, Hebblewhite; 4 cases, L. and S. Samuel; 3 packages, Williams; 8 cases, Cooke and Co.; 2 cases, Parrot, Brothers; 6 packages, Dean and Co.; 3 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 cases, Binny and Co.; 16 bales wool, 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 148 packages provisions, Ateak; 18 packages, Hing; 83 packages, Kim Lee; 229 cases whisky, 198 cases brandy, 20 boxes tea, S. A. Joseph; 81 packages, Yorke, Brothers; 3 cases, Saddington and Sons; 40 hogsheads wine, M. Baar; 60 cases sago, Watkins and Leigh; 131 boxes tea, Smith, Brothers; 49 cases tobacco, W. H. Aldis; 10 cases cigars, 8 cases, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 2 cases, Keep and Parsons; 16 packages, F. Geard; 11 packages, C. Moore; 2 cases C. Trakle; 39 cases fruit, 29 kegs butter, Hardy; 3 quarter-casks wine, Harbottle; 8 cases, Stanford; 3 packages, Rolleston; 4 cases, Maddock; 4 cases, Giles and Co.; 2 cases, Fox and Co.; 6 cases, Levick and Co.; 11 cases, Johnstone and Co.; 102 boxes fruit, Griffiths; 6 cases, Vickery; 50 sheep, Valentine; 3 boxes tobacco, 30 barrels spirits, 20 cases bacon, 21 packages, Order.

Saxon, from Manila: 17,125 bags sugar, 61 packages cordage, 87 bags coffee, Colonial Sugar Company.

Eastern Empire, from London: 23 packages, E. and I. Abrahams; 3 packages, E. Davis; 42 packages, E. C. Chapman; 25 hogsheads, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 250 hogsheads, 265 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 100 packages, W. Long; 130 packages, Iredale and Co.; 25 tanks, P. N. Russell and Co.; 344 casks, 300 quarter-casks, 1500 cases, 100 tons pig iron, 1000 bags salt, 165 deals, 70 tons coal, Order.

November 30.

Cornelia, from Adelaide: 520 tons flour, W. H. Eldred.

Jacobus, from Manila: 5347 bags sugar, 19 cases cigars, H. Moore; 5229 bags sugar, 840 bags coffee, Order.

Dragon, from Adelaide: 1500 bags flour, 1140 bags wheat, 52 bales hay, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.

EXPORTS.—November 29.

Additional: Morning Star, for Shanghai: 7 horses, Hunter.

City of Sydney, for Melbourne: 1030 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Port Denison.—By the Buonaparte, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Shanghai.—By the Madura and Morning Star, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Valparaiso.—By the Helen Wallace, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Manila.—By the Leander, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m.

For Gladstone and Rockhampton.—By the Eagle (s.) on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For California.—By the Charlotte Andrews, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

The Custom House will be closed to-day.

The Urara (s.) arrived at Melbourne Heads on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

The Kembla (s.) brings up 17 bales wool, 3 bales skins, and sundries.

The Wonga Wonga (s.), left the Railway Pier, Sandridge, at 1.15 p.m. on 27th, and cleared the Heads at 4.30 p.m. Rounded Wilson's Promontory at 2 a.m. on 28th, and Gabo Island, at 6.30 same date. Passed St. George's Head at 7.15 a.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 2·30 p.m. on 29th instant. She experienced fresh S.W. and southerly winds throughout the passage. Passed the Urara (s.), sixty-five miles west of the Promontory, at 10.30 a.m. on 28th; also several vessels beating to westward. At 3.30 a.m. passed a full-rigged ship running to the northward, off Bateman's Bay.

The Jacobus left Manila on the 7th September, and put into Batavia for water on the 13th October, sailing again on the 15th. She passed through Angier Straits on 16th October, but does not report any vessels.

The Cornelia reports having spoken the Acacia, from Otago to Melbourne with passengers, on the 28th ultimo, in latitude 38.5 S., longitude 149·10 E.

The Saxon, from Manila, has had a protracted passage, owing to a succession of light winds. She was forty-five days coming through the China Sea. The Chene, French barque, for Sydney, from China, was spoken in the Sooloo Sea, and a Dutch barque Horn, bound north.

The Breadalbane (s.)—This commodious vessel, recently purchased for the purpose of running to Manly Beach in conjunction with the Phantom, has completed her extensive alterations, and on Saturday made her official trial. She is both a roomy and fast boat, and admirably adapted for passenger traffic. She commenced running yesterday.

H. M. S. Pioneer, at present in the Dry Dock, has been opened out by Mr. Cuthbert, a portion of her planking being affected with dry rot; she will therefore have to undergo extensive repairs.

The Eastern Empire left Plymouth on the 23rd of August, crossed the Equator on the 15th of September, and Meridian of the Cape on the 25th of October, and was off Jervis Bay on the 24th ultimo. She has had no sickness during the passage.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 28.—Eugenia, from Liverpool; Margaret Thompson, from Sydney; Prince Arthur, from Newcastle.

November 29.—Esperanza, from Newcastle; Ladybird (s.), from Portland; Maria Amelia, from Foo Chow; Havilah (s.), Australia, from Adelaide; Lady Ann, from Manila.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

November 29, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	... E.	overcast. Bar. 29·727. Ther. 79·1
Tenterfield	... E.	cloudy.
Armidale	... E.	dull, small rain. Bar. 26·578. Ther. 67·
Tamworth	... S.W.	cloudy.
Murrurundi	... —	no report.
Newcastle	... S.E.	cloudy. Bar. 30·034. Ther. 65·
Wollongong	... S.E.	fine, cloudy.
Kiama	... S.E.	fine, cloudy.
Mudgee	... S.W.	fine.
Bathurst	... S.S.W.	cloudy. Bar. 27·954. Ther. 69·5
Forbes	... S.W.	fine, and clear.
Goulburn	... N.E.	cloudy. Bar. 28·000. Ther. 60·
Braidwood	... —	no report.
Yass	... calm	cloudy.
Gundagai	... N.	fine.
Wagga Wagga	S.W.	fine, clear.
Deniliquin	... S.W.	fine. Bar. 29·913. Ther. 73·
Kiandra	... S.	fine.
Albury	... E.N.E.	fine. Bar. 29·68. Ther. 68·
Queenscliff	... S.b.E., fresh, dull.	Bar. 30·21. Ther. 62·
Cape Schank	... S.b.E., strong, cloudy, showery.	Bar. 29·94. Ther. 60.
Cape Otway	... S., fresh, fair.	Bar. 30·071. Ther. 64·
Portland Bay	. W., cloudy, fair.	Bar. 30·30. Ther. 60·
Adelaide	... —	no report.
Guichen Bay	—	no report.
South Head	... S.E.,	fine, and clear.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 28.—Electra, barque, 380 tons, Bain, from Melbourne.

November 28.—Douglass, schooner, 93 tons, Tosh, from Melbourne.

November 29.—Planter, barque, 331 tons, Leneven, from Geelong.

DEPARTURES.

November 28.—Pioneer, schooner, Briggs, for Brisbane, with 250 bags maize, 180 bags beans, 118 bales hay, 10,000 shingles, 2000 spokes.

November 28.—Shawmut, American ship, Merrill, for San Francisco, with 1330 tons coal, 17 cases drapery. Passengers—Mrs. Bernard and 3 children, Miss White, Miss Russell, Messrs. Chapman, Lyons, M'Nickerson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 28.—Pacific, Freak, Atlantic, Moselle, Nancy, Star of Peace, Petrel, Grafton, Tomatin, Margaret and Mary.

November 29.—Anna Maria, Tiger, from Sydney.

COASTER OUTWARDS.

November 28.—Woolloomooloo, for Macleay River.

The Shawmut.—This magnificent vessel sailed yesterday afternoon for San Francisco, with a cargo of 1330 tons coal. She was drawing 21 feet 3 inches of water, and some fears were entertained she would not be able to get out, as 20 feet was the usual draught of water allowed to be safe for vessels loading in the stream. However, such an idea is proved to be erroneous. The fact of a vessel of the tonnage of the Shawmut taking such a quantity of coals, and drawing upwards of 21 feet, speaks volumes as to the capabilities of our port, proving beyond a doubt that vessels of the largest tonnage can take their full complement of coal in safety.—*Newcastle Correspondent.*

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 23.—Mary Miller, from Leith; Bosphorus, from Leith.

November 24.—Victoria, from Boston.

November 25.—Madras (s.), Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; City of Hobart (s.), from Otago.

November 26.—Cyclone, from Richmond River; Zephyr, from Foo Chow.

DEPARTURES.

November 25.—Juverna, Squaw, for Newcastle.

November 26.—Resolute, for Galle; Vanquish, for Rockhampton; Madras (s.), for Galle; Express, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

November 26.—Highland Lassie, 179, Lamont, for Sydney, in ballast. Snowden, 83, Roberts, for Sydney: 100 quarter-casks wine, 500 cases brandy, 632 pieces timber, 65 casks arsenic, 79 bars iron, 54 packages.

November 26.—Madras, R.M.S.S., J. R. Stead, for Point de Galle. Passengers—Messrs. Hudson, Black, and Phillips, for Point de Galle; Mrs. and Misses (two) Furlonge, Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn and family, for Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. Cookson, and Mr. C. Ward, for Alexandria; Master A. Barclay, and Mr. Woodville, for Marseilles; Mr. J. R. Murphy, for Southampton—from Melbourne, in addition to passengers embarked at Sydney. 55 packages, containing 65,003 ozs. 14 dwts. of gold, of which 20,818 ozs. 18 dwts. were transhipments from New Zealand, 12 boxes specie, containing 21,896 sovereigns, and original cargo shipped at Sydney, for Point de Galle.

The Madras.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Madras—*en route* for Point de Galle, arrived in Hobson's Bay at about two a.m. on the 25th. She left Sydney at two p.m. on the 22nd instant, and has had fine weather the principal portion of the passage.—*Age*, November 26th.

The steamship Wonga Wonga left Sydney at four p.m. on the 22nd, and arrived in the Bay at two a.m. yesterday. She has had moderate weather throughout.—*Age*, November 26th.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

November 22.—Julia Lawrence, from Auckland.

November 23.—Caroline, from Gottenburg; Lovarata, from Newcastle; Balclutha (s.), from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

November 24.—Ashburton, for Sydney.

CUSTOMS' IMPORT ENTRIES.—November 29.

10 cases cheese, 10 cases oilstores, 3 cases implements, Beilby and Scott.

2 cases oil, 1 bale senna, 3 packages drugs, J. Watson.

1 case books, R. Kumerrer.

25 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.

1 case books, L. and S. Samuel.

1 package crucibles, Veyret and Delarue.

20 cases matches, 200 cases candles, 20 drums oil, S. A. Joseph.

12 bales linen, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.

1 case lamps, F. K. Olliver.

10 cases candied peel, Watkins and Leigh.

34 bales wool, Young, Lark, and Bennett.

21 cases hams, 30,000 slates, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

21 blocks, 10 tanks, 3 packages hardware, P. N. Russell and Co.

280 bags flour, 120 bags bran, 134 bales hay, Captain Davidson.

530 bags flour, 90 bags wheat, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.

1400 cocoanuts, Haslip.

3000 cases geneva, W. Druitt.

1 case drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

50 kegs soda, 130 cases oil, 235 cases pickles, 10 cases biscuits, 15 chests ginger, 5 cases peel, 20 cases arrowroot, 9 packages hoops, D. Cooper and Co.

4 cases watchmakers' tools, H. Bigger.

2 cases furniture, E. Cordes.

78 hides, Durham and Irwin.

2 cases boots, 2 cases wool, M. Bohrsman.

54 hogsheads 136 quarter-casks wine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.

8 hogsheads 16 barrels oil, 25 drums turps, 25 kegs shot, 124 kegs nails, 15 weighing machines, 28 bundles tubes, 79 packages hardware, 185 feet tubing, Rabone, Fees, and Co.

500 boxes candles, Franck, Brothers, and Co.

10 bales wool, 26 casks tallow, 4 hides, 2 bundles skins, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.

13 packages clothing, Metcalfe, Powell, and Co.

2000 boxes candles, 100 cases starch, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.

60 cases sardines, A. and E. A. Levey.

219 cases oil stores, 83 packages boots and shoes, L. and S. Spyer and Co.

6 hogsheads oil, 33 packages bottles, 69 packages apothecaries' ware, Elliott, Brothers.

40 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.

19 cases fruit, Griffiths.

2 casks herrings, 2 packages hats, 1 chest slops, H. Wallach.

500 boxes candles, 10 cases pipes, 19 packages fancy goods, Kohn and Co.

100 cases candles, 7 tierces salt, 9 packages fancy goods, 50 barrels currants, 32 barrels raisins, 10 kegs salts, 50 cases starch, 40 cases blue, 50 cases mustard, 7 cases acid, 50 cases cream of tartar, 128 cases oilstores, Campbell and Co.

3 bales wool, Lotze and Larnach.

Duty Paid.

75 cases tricopherous, 13 cases pain killer, Elliott, Brothers.

100 hogsheads 90 barrels ale, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.

1 cask whisky, J. Powell.

100 hogsheads 325 casks 125 cases beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M., 29TH NOVEMBER, 1862.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane ...	29·727	79·1	...	...	...	...	...	E.	...	7
Armidale ...	26·578	67·	54·	53·	56·	...	0·07	S.E.	3	10
Newcastle	30·034	65·	63.2	56·2	74·8	61·	18·	S.E.	4	9
Windsor ...	30·140	66·	62·7	54·1	70·6	62·	...	S.E.	2	10
Bathurst ...	27·954	69·5	63·	...	90·	49·5	...	W.S.W.	4	8
Goulburn...	28·000	60·	54·	48·	90·	43·	...	N.E.	2	10
Albury	29·68	68·	63·	54·	78·	35·	...	E.N.E.	3	0
Deniliquin	29·913	73·	60·	56·	78·	33·	...	S.W.	3	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

November 29.—Brisbane, overcast; Armidale, drizzly, cold; Newcastle, cloudy; Windsor, cloudy; Bathurst, cloudy; Goulburn, cloudy; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
November 29.	8 30 a.m.	S S.W.	Strong, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
November 30.	8.30 a.m.	S S.W.	Strong, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER, 1862.

XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	6	5	42	aftern.
Last Quarter	14	8	38	aftern.
New Moon	21	3	9	aftern.
First Quarter	28	9	49	morn.
Apogee	8	0	0	morn.
Perigee	21	2	0	aftern.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	MOON'S AGE.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.
		D.	H.M.	H.M.
1	M.	9	4 57	7 3
2	Tu.	10	4 57	7 3
3	W.	11	4 56	7 4
4	Th.	12	4 56	7 4
5	Fri.	13	4 56	7 4
6	Sat.	○	4 55	7 5
7	*Sun.*	15	4 55	7 5
8	M.	16	4 54	7 6
9	Tu.	17	4 54	7 6
10	W.	18	4 54	7 6
11	Th.	19	4 53	7 7
12	Fri.	20	4 53	7 7
13	Sat.	21	4 53	7 7
14	*Sun.*	22	4 52	7 8
15	M.	23	4 52	7 8
16	Tu.	24	4 52	7 8
17	W.	25	4 52	7 8
18	Th.	26	4 52	7 8
19	Fri.	27	4 52	7 8
20	Sat.	28	4 52	7 8
21	*Sun.*	●	4 52	7 8
22	M.	0	4 52	7 8
23	Tu.	1	4 52	7 8
24	W.	2	4 52	7 8
25	Th.	3	4 52	7 8
26	Fri.	4	4 52	7 8
27	Sat.	5	4 52	7 8
28	*Sun.*	6	4 52	7 8
29	M.	7	4 52	7 8
30	Tu.	8	4 53	7 7
31	W.	9	4 53	7 7

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

7th. Second Sunday in Advent.

10th. Queensland proclaimed a separate colony, 1859.

14th. Third Sunday in Advent.

21st. Fourth Sunday in Advent.

25th. Christmas Day.

28th. First Sunday aft. Christmas.

Courts of General Sessions held at—Cooma, 1st; Wagga Wagga, 1st; Albury, 8th; Sydney, 15th; Braidwood, 15th; Tamworth, 16th; Deniliquin, 19th; Armidale, 23rd.

District Court Sittings held at—Sydney, 2nd; Cooma, 2nd; Wagga Wagga, 2nd; Muswellbrook, 2nd; Albury, 9th; Scone, 9th; Murrurundi, 13th; Tamworth, 18th; Braidwood, 17th; Deniliquin, 19th; Armidale, 23rd; Forbes, 23rd; Glen Innes, 31st.

Criminal Sittings, Sydney, 1st to 6th; gaol delivery, 1st.

Fourth Term, 8th to 24th.

Equity Appeals, 29th to 31st.

Holidays at Supreme Court, 25th to 27th.

Jury lists corrected during the second week of this month.

GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow turnips about the middle of the month for a general autumn crop; hoe and thin those sown the last and previous months. Transplant from seed beds young lettuce plants, also plant out leeks in rows a foot asunder and six inches in the rows. Sow mustard and cress every week or fortnight, for a regular supply, these require water every evening. In a shady position sow a small crop of turnip-raddishes; also some endive, but only a limited quantity, for at this season of the year it is liable to run to seed. Sow another crop of dwarf kidney beans, and draw earth to those of a former sowing. A late crop of peas may also be tried. Celery should be planted at two different times this month in trenches for blanching. In collecting cauliflowers leave some of the largest, whitest, and closest flowering heads for seed in the place where they stand, and watch them for insects. Towards the end of the month gather for drying the different kinds of seasoning herbs, after cutting they should be placed in separate heaps in a shed or room out of the reach of the sun, that they may dry gradually; it may be mentioned that the sun's rays draw out the necessary juices and render the herbs useless.

Flowers.—Finish planting out the different kinds of hardy, semi-hardy, and tender annuals into the border, giving them water until they revive. In planting native shrubs care should be observed to take up all the roots and fibres entire, plant them in loose well prepared ground, shaking the mould well about the root, and afterwards give a watering every evening till they recover their removal.

The Field.—Every necessary preparation should be made to gather in the harvest. In spare ground swede turnips may be sown. The maize and potatoe crops should now be cleared and earthed up. Tobacco plants require great attention this month, pull out suckers and remove superfluous leaves.

Aphis.—The following simple specific has been recommended for the destruction of this garden pest—"it is simply a free use of water in which stringy bark has been steeped till it becomes coloured to the shade of strong tea."

Overcrowding of Steamers.—It will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, that the Steam Navigation Board, with the view to preventing accidents by the overcrowding of harbour steamers on holiday occasions, have published a notification of the number of passengers the various steamers are allowed to carry, together with the penalties for breach of the regulation in any case. The owner or captain of any boat carrying more than the prescribed number is liable to a fine of £20, and 5s. for every passenger over the limit; while persons who persist in forcing themselves on board any steamer after the specified number are on board, are liable to a fine of £5, under the provisions of the Act of Council, 16th Victoria, No. 46.

Infamous Use of the Telegraph Wires.—We have been requested by the relatives of Mrs. Murphy, resident in Sydney, to state that the extract from the *North Australian*, headed as above, is without foundation, and must have been inserted under a misapprehension or mistake, as they have neither written or sent as intimated.

Boat Accident.—During the strong breeze which prevailed yesterday, a boat was capsized off Cockatoo Island. The accident was observed by the police in the boat stationed at the island, and they immediately pulled towards the swamped boat and succeeded in rescuing the only man who happened to be in her at the time of the occurrence.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. December.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
1	Monday	4 57	7 3	3 53	4 16

Moon.—Full, 6th instant, 5h. 42m. p m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1862.

"Ten Years of Imperialism in France: Impressions of a 'Flaneur.'" A curious work under this title has just reached us. The "Flaneur" is not precisely an idler, but one who, disengaged from all the passions which surround him, surveys the objects which attract his attention with a sort of *nonchalance*, and comes to a conclusion rather as an amused spectator than as a serious critic or moral judge. The whole tone of the work is favourable to the present Government of France. There are, indeed, interspersed here and there reflections which seem to imply doubt and insecurity, but we fancy the final conclusion of all who read this book will be that the writer deems the present Imperial Government superior to all that have preceded it, and superior to any that in the present state of things could take its place. The first chapter gives an account of the great changes which have been made in Paris itself—the object being twofold—to break up those dens of disorder and filth where multitudes of the Parisian population lived and died, and by opening up new avenues, laying population more completely under military control, and preventing the possibility of those revolutionary riots which in 1848 exhibited the spectacle of a people demolishing with all their might that which they called the capital of the civilized world. The following extract will be read with interest:—

"It is difficult to say which is the greater marvel—to look, after some years of absence, at the result obtained in building this imperial city, or to watch the process by which the old town of Paris is transformed. The first intimation which the Flâneur gets of the impending revolution, are a number of placards over the shops of the doomed quarter, informing him that, 'pour cause de démolition,' the business is transferred to some other place. He had better seize the opportunity, and cast a last glance on those gloomy shops, dark alleys, damp walls, and impress himself with the life which animates those abodes; for axe and hammer, as handled by the *Edilité* of Paris, are like death; they wait for no man's pleasure, and strike suddenly. Another week or two, and another leaf will have been torn out of the book of historical Paris. When he returns all will be changed. There will be still the placards and the houses, but lifeless, almost like a plague-stricken quarter; most of the shops shut up, doors closed, the windows bare, and without any of those appendages of clothes hung out to dry, flower-pots cunningly hidden, housewives cleaning the rooms or adorning themselves—all of which give those streets their character, and suggest frequently a romance for every flat. Only here and there a last trace of the life which is gone: an occasional window displaying still its curtains, or a solitary shopkeeper showing his, or probably her, face at the unusual apparition of a human being; for, as a general rule, women seem to stick to their old haunts far more tenaciously than men. In this case, at any rate, the resemblance to cats, which is uncourteously attributed to them, is fully borne out. Another week or so, and the doomed quarter is hidden in a dense cloud of dust, and closed by palings. Behind this paling the work of destruction is going on merrily.

"It seems almost as if there was a good deal of excitement in such work, for it does not proceed in that quiet machine-like way which becomes a second nature with the day-labourer, but by fits and starts. The roof seems evidently an impediment to the merry work, for there is a remarkable hurry visible in getting it off. This once gone, as well as the uppermost storey under the mansarde, which is of frail structure, mostly wooden frames filled out with lath and plaster, the excitement begins. Old as the houses are, they are often very solid—above all, the oldest of them—the main wall being invariably of cut stone. As there are almost always lookers-on, there is considerable emulation in the destruction of the upper floors which are visible. The removal of a window-lintel, of a stone larger than the rest, and, above all, the crash of a whole block of rubbish, are so many triumphs. In this way a few days suffice to rase a block of buildings to the ground. The whole south-western face of the Tuileries, about one-third of the whole building, disappeared last autumn in a couple of weeks. It is true, there was an unusual interest in the case, for, one after another, the most important epochs of French history which had left their traces on the surface of the walls were laid open in reversed chronological order. From eagles and bees, through fleurs-de-lis, back again to eagles and bees, and through Phrygian caps and fasces of lictors, back again to the original fleur-de-lis. It was a practical course of French history for the last eighty years, and one after another these emblems of the past went down to swell the mass of rubbish below.

"Fast as the old houses disappear, the material of which they were constructed disappears equally fast. It is usually bought up by the builders engaged to construct the houses on both sides of the thoroughfare. Consisting almost always of more or less regularly cut stone, it is available for foundations and partition walls, but scarcely ever for the front, which is built of large cut blocks. As soon as a little space is gained, the material is ranged in layers ready for use. The thoroughfare is scarcely traced out, when right and left the foundations are dug for the new houses. Much depends, of course, on the locality, for all are equally favoured. Thus, on the Boulevard Malesherbes, opened last summer, while the houses towards the Madeleine were ready almost as soon as the Boulevard itself, those higher up towards Monceau are now only just beginning to show above ground. The raising of the new structures goes on at the same rate as the demolition. As all houses must be built according to one model, varying only in some of the smaller details, a skill has been acquired by the masons, stonecutters, and even the common workmen, which reminds one very much of a manufacturing process. There are the same square pilasters piled up on the ground-floor, to serve for the large open shops; they are connected and strengthened by iron bars of the same pattern; over these come cornices, windows, flats and roofs of equal height. Still monotony is cleverly avoided by the disposition and ornamentation of the windows and balconies, and the effect is one of general harmony. The numerous chalk-stone quarries in the basin of the Seine offer inexhaustible stores of building material within easy reach. These yellow square blocks, and iron, cast and wrought, enter most largely into all these constructions. The returns of the taxes levied by the town of late years on building material, will give the best idea of what has been built. Since the large works began, each year from 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of cast and wrought iron, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of cement, 4,000,000 hectolitres of lime, and 400,000 stères of stone, paid duty. The transport of these materials required a permission each year for above 3500 waggons and above 10,000 carts.

"A striking instance of how quickly this immense material is worked into shape was visible last summer in the large block on the Boulevard des Capucines fronting the site for the new opera-house, and destined to serve as a monster hotel. Its area is considerably larger than that of the grand Hotel du Louvre. In July the frontage towards the boulevard was above the ground-floor only, and by the end of October the building was under roof. Quite as quick in proportion were the western front of the Bibliothèque in the Rue de Richelieu, and the Jeu de Paumes in the Garden of the Tuileries, run up. And yet, in spite of this rapidity, the style of building is not only solid, but almost what might be called monumental. An English builder accustomed to leases of ninety-nine years, must be quite shocked at the waste of labour, cost, and material. Setting aside, however, the ornamentation, it is not so great as it appears. The quarries are within easy communication by rail and water; the stone is soft, and cuts easily; and although the simplest kind of cranes and windlasses are used, a smaller number of workmen seem to be employed, compared with what a building in brick would require. It must be remembered that the works have been going on for years, and that they are in the hands of a comparatively small number of *entrepreneurs*, who have been able by this time to organise a complete staff of skilled workmen, who have attained a high degree of perfection.

"The demolition and reconstruction of houses, the building or repairing of churches, towers, palaces, markets, and barracks, and the opening of new streets and thoroughfares, represent only one side of the labour and cost bestowed on this work of regeneration. There is another which is equally important, and which comes under the general denomination of '*travail des ponts et chaussées*.' It comprises the construction and re-construction of bridges and quays, new pavement, *trottoirs*, plantations, squares, and the extension of sewers and water conduits. Three new bridges have been thrown across the Seine—the Pont Napoleon III., high up towards Charenton; the Pont de Solferino, opposite the Garden of the Tuileries; and the Pont de l'Alma, connecting the boulevard of the same name on the two sides of the river. Nineteen millions of francs were required to redeem the tolls on nine bridges where they still existed. Most of these bridges have been repaired; some of them, like the Pont au Change, the Pont St. Michael, and the Pont d'Arcole, have been almost rebuilt; while those leading from the Cite into the Isle St. Louis are still in course of reconstruction. Great part of the embankment on both sides of the Seine has been renewed from the Pont de Constantine down to the Pont de l'Alma—that is, well nigh seven kilomètres of walls, varying from fifty to eighty feet in height—and provided with wharves and broad towing-paths. The new thoroughfares have been provided with a complete system of sewerage and water-conduits; besides which, new main sewers have been laid down in several of the old thoroughfares, nominally in the Quartier du Louvre. To this must be added the metamorphosis of the Bois de Boulogne, of the Champs Elysées, the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, the planting of trees on the new boulevards, and a number of smaller squares opened out and converted into gardens.

"A length of about 20,000 metres of thoroughfares had been opened from the heart of the town in every direction. As on both sides of the Seine the ground rises gradually towards the outskirts, the opening means not only the clearing away of the old houses which are in the way, but considerable cuttings, and in some cases almost levellings of intervening hills, as, for instance, in the higher parts of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, especially the southern side of it towards the Barrière de l'Enfer, and in the Boulevard Malesherbes, where the houses on the left side lean on a hill as high as they are themselves.

"Other 10,000 metres are already marked out for further openings. Indeed, as for plans, there is no want of them; the town has not in vain £50,000 to £60,000 for plans and *alignements* on its budget; the portefeuilles are full of them, and others are daily spoken of.

"Augustus found Rome built of wood, and he left it built of marble. The Emperor Napoleon, who is often accused of a predilection for Roman Cæsarism, is in a fair way of effecting in his capital a change scarcely less complete than that accomplished by his prototype in Rome."

The question of course naturally arises by what means does a Government which seemed to be bankrupt in 1848, and which inherited all the distress and destitution of the revolution, find the money to accomplish this transformation? The author, in a chapter on "What it cost, and who pays it," points out the means taken, explaining that the cost itself is not so ascertainable as the parties by whom it is paid. It is, however, clear that the immense outlay has drawn to Paris a considerable increase of trade and population. The beautifying of the capital has rendered it more desirable as a residence. Foreigners throng it as with a consciousness of something like security under the Imperial *regime*, and as the city funds are raised by imposts at the city gates on almost all articles of general consumption, the growth of population is directly the growth of civic revenue. Besides which, there has been some profit in these alterations. A succession of loans was raised upon the credit of the works. The land taken up by the authorities was resold, and sometimes at a profit. A particular institution called the Office of Works was established at Paris, by which a large portion of these demolitions and constructions are effected. It was not, however, for merely material improvement that the Emperor resolved by a decree, and in the exercise of supreme authority, to demolish the old and dangerous portions of Paris and to establish the new. It was intended to quicken industry, and to offer to a population craving for State interference, something like socialism. On this question the author remarks:—

"The rights of labour and *ateliers nationaux* are not an invention of the Imperial Government; it has inherited them from its predecessor, the Republic. The principle that it is the duty of the State to interfere in the relations between capital and labour in favour of the latter as the weaker of the two, was not only avowed by the Government of 1848, but acted upon, although, as every one knows, with little success. The arguments of brute force used in the days of June to prove the fallacy of these socialistic ideas, although overpowering for the moment, were triumphantly refuted by the masses on the 10th of December, 1848, when Cavaignac, the champion of these arguments, had to make way for Louis Napoleon; and on the 2nd of December, 1851, when these self-same masses applauded the application of similar arguments against their adversaries, and insured the triumph of their own ideas by the election of Napoleon III. as Emperor of the French.

"To solve practically this social problem, and to heal the breach between *bourgeois* and *ouvrier*, became thus one of the most arduous tasks to which the new monarch was pledged, and on the success of which his own safety depended.

"The transformation of Paris represents one side of this solution of the social system, the failure of which overthrew the Republic. It is the most important one, for Paris was the cradle of the system and its battle-field. The extreme solution of the problem by the establishment of the *ateliers nationaux* has too signally failed for its renewal to be attempted; and the only way out of the difficulty seemed some compromise by which both antagonists, capital and labour, might gain, and the Imperial Government have the credit of the whole transaction.

"The gregarious habits of the Celtic race, so conspicuous in their great capital, offered an opportunity for this compromise, and the great resources of the municipality the means for it. The impulse once given in this way, the imitative French nation could be easily enlisted to assist the Government in the work, and help, almost unconsciously, to carry out the ideas which it had once taken up arms to resist.

"The city of Paris had a large surplus revenue every year; what was more legitimate than to apply it to works of public utility? Relieve the crowded town, open out thoroughfares, offer a profitable investment to private capital, set in motion every trade, repair and redeem bridges, construct quays, make the capital into the finest city in Europe; it was doing the public good, assisting capital, supplying labour, improving the habits of the people, flattering national vanity, preventing the renewal of the sad conflicts between classes, and providing good lines of defence for possible emergencies.

"To leave this work in the hands of the municipality would have been to leave free scope for narrow and interested ideas, and to open out the old struggle. It could be carried out only with a high hand by the Government and its agents. Individuals may complain, but the great majority will profit. Besides, it is the very principle of the Imperial Government to be the initiator of all measures; it alone can be the impartial and competent judge between conflicting interests, and has to maintain the balance between them.

"There can here be no dispute about the principle—the right or the wrong—for the French people have long sanctioned the interference of the Government in the private relations of the people for the general good; the whole reduces itself, therefore, to a question of measure and calculation.

"The supporters of the Imperial Government point triumphantly to the success which has attended the efforts of the Government. The general and daily increasing prosperity of the city, those hundreds of new houses which private enterprise has constructed, the wellbeing of all classes in spite of the dearness, the undiminished resources of the city in spite of the heavy expenses, the labourer better fed than ever, are all facts which it would be difficult to deny. To any objections about so artificial a fostering of industry the reply is, that it is a natural development which in France requires the hand of the Government to impel and to guide; if one hints at a possible crisis through circumstances which cannot be controlled, the answer is that the harvest failed in 1856 and that there was a momentary crisis in 1857, yet everything went on well. If one speaks of the future, of the great influx of labourers from all parts of France, attracted by the high wages, of the impossibility of going on thus for ever, of the consequences of a temporary interruption of the works, the answer will probably be less confident. Still people will try to prove that, in a large city like Paris, which is growing richer every day, there will be always a good deal of activity; that the impulse given by the Government has reacted already, and will still more react, on private enterprise and speculation; that it is impossible to say how far activity and prosperity can increase.

"To a new problem like that tried in Paris and France, the old standard cannot be applied, and time alone can decide whether the calculations will prove right or wrong in the end. What has been already effected is so extraordinary that the future defies calculation. One fact will prove this better than anything else. Since the year 1851, the exports and imports of France have *doubled*. The means may have been artificial, but the result is as real as anything can be. If this hothouse system of production, as the adversaries, and manuring system, as the supporters of the Government call it, has added so much to national wealth, who can say where it will stop?

"In the meantime, volcano or not volcano, it is pleasant to lounge about it. This is the feeling of the Flaneur himself, and if one is to judge by countenances, it is likewise that of the busy crowd which jostles him. It may indicate carelessness of the future, but it looks very much like tolerable satisfaction with, and enjoyment of, the present, and it is pleasant to behold."

The author conducts the reader through the streets of Paris, and gives, if not new, yet very readable descriptions of its appearance and occupations. He remarks on the habits of the French who spend so large a portion of their time out of doors, and the universal diffusion of activity and life through almost the whole city. There are no such crowds as are often seen in Cheapside or Oxford-street, but in every portion of Paris there is movement and animation. There is no aristocratic quarter properly speaking exclusively so. There are, indeed, the Faubourgs St. Germaine and St. Honore; but even these are interspersed with workshops of petty industry. In London there are thirty-two people to the acre; but in the area even of New Paris there are about eighty to the acre—an extraordinary difference. The Parisian delights in this agglomeration of people, and often feels with regret that the elevation of rent compels the clerks of small salaries to consent to rural dwellings. There are few English readers perhaps aware that Paris is a place of great manufacturing industry, and that its productions exceed 2,400,000 pounds sterling annually. These manufactures are chiefly carried on in small workshops employing a few men, and it is to this cause that the writer attributes the great ingenuity as well as the general intelligence of the Parisian population—so superior to people whose industry is limited to some simple mechanical task which, for ever repeated, affords no scope for the exercise of individual talent.

All who have heard anything of French revolutions are aware that there is a quarter called Faubourg St. Antoine, close to the site of the Bastile, where the people were gathered together in thousands, and were led by Revolutionists to perform those acts of unutterable crime which stain the pages of modern history. Here, a process of clearing is also going forward, and the grand result of the whole may be the removal of one of the great dangers of Paris life.

According to the author, in his chapter on the Garrison and the Camp, an immense improvement has been made in the spirit and position of the French army. It is impossible to read the details without feeling that the ultimate reliance of the Imperial Government is upon the sword, and that effectual measures have been taken to prevent the disgraceful and dangerous habit of siding with every revolution. It has, however, another aspect. In proportion as the army is independent of the popular sympathies, and distinguished by its peculiar organisation, we may see in it a more thorough instrument of the imperial will. The object of the Emperor has been to substitute, by means of bounties and other encouragements, a willing for an involuntary force—to render it more perfectly subordinate, by suspending the prospects of individuals on their adherence to the army, thus encouraging length of service, by which the conscription will be rendered less onerous as well as less unpopular. Some of the changes are certainly of a very beneficial kind—the conscript may redeem himself by payment of a fixed sum of money. This is equal to nearly £100. The persons who enlist receive this sum, half at their entrance, and the other half at the close of their engagement, and on continuing to serve beyond, their pay is raised. If engaged in garrison duty, or in campaigning, two years are reckoned for one. Then there are medals which command a pension of 100 francs. It is possible under all these arrangements, that a man at thirty-six years of age may have a capital of 6000 francs as the reward of his voluntary enlistment as well as his pension. And it is possible that with his medal and other advantages he may have at the rate of 700 or 800 francs. These regulations would doubtless break down in the event of such a war as to drain largely upon human life: but, at all events, it is an immense mitigation, and brings to something approaching equality the condition of all classes. The rich can escape personal service by payment, and others are prepared to accept it in consideration of the sum so paid. The author remarks:—

"The result of all this is a new army, as different in outward appearance, material, and spirit, from the army before 1848, as this latter was from that of the Restoration. It is an Imperial army. All the springs of human action have been set in motion: interest, class feeling, glorious traditions, *esprit de corps*, and habit, have all been appealed to to attract it to the dynasty. Human nature is full of riddles, above all, the French species of it; yet, unless we are prepared to admit that all the known laws of human nature will be upset just at the critical moment, or else that there is in Frenchmen an innate aversion to dynastic feelings, which overcomes every other instinct, we have every reason to suppose that the army can be depended upon under all circumstances.

"But, dynastic or not dynastic, the army is a magnificent legacy which Imperialism will leave to France. It has cost much, but the French cannot complain that they have not their money's worth. There may be other armies superior in one of another peculiar quality; but, taking it all in all, there is no military organisation in which the existing material has been turned to so good an account. It is this which makes the French army what it is, and not some innate disposition for soldiering, as is usually supposed.

"In spite of exemptions, and voluntary enlistments and re-enlistments, there are annually from 60,000 to 70,000 young Frenchmen called upon to march on the road to glory, most of whom would prefer following the plough, or sitting quietly in their workshops, engaged in the useful arts of peace. The light-hearted youth of the towns, whose delight it was, in his gamin days, to admire the gilt-cane of the tambour-major, and keep step with every marching body of soldiers, accepts his lot with tolerable equanimity; not so the conscript from the country, whose whole existence has until then been centred within the narrow sphere of his village. Those who know conscription only by name, have no idea of the tears, heartburnings, and misery which the system causes every year to many thousand families. There is the preliminary wretchedness of suspense when the time for drawing lots approaches; then there are the six months' delay which intervene between the drawing of the *bad* number and the joining of the depôt. The author of the 'Derniers Jours d'un Condamné' might write a scarcely less distressing diary of these six months. The silent resignation to inevitable fate often gives way at the last moment to a fit of temporary and impotent rage, which ends at the departure in an outbreak of false gaiety produced by a reaction of vanity. The first days in barracks are days of despondency and prostration, under the sway of which the recruit still is when he is taught the first arduous steps in the path of glory. The time seems scarcely well chosen, for if we behold at drill a couple of these terrified wretches, red in the face and sweating, looking in their ill-fitting clothes and strained attitude like puppets dressed up and every moment in danger of falling, we cannot persuade ourselves that they will ever bear in mind the faintest resemblance to that smart wiry little fellow, in full possession of all his muscles, and set off by his well-fitting uniform, who bullies them to his heart's content; and yet, probably not more than two years ago, that tyrannising, self-contented individual was looking as uncouth and unhappy as number one or number two, on whom he practises now; and certainly no one would recognise, six months after, our two miserable conscripts in the two *troupiers* sauntering along the Garden of the Tuileries with conquering airs, and eyeing the *bonnes* with smiling looks.

"This rapid metamorphosis is the finest result of the *esprit de corps* which animates the French army. There may be a more jealous feeling of *esprit de corps* in the single English regiments. Austrian officers may carry the idea of comradeship to greater refinement; but nowhere does *esprit de corps* pervade and unite all grades and ranks of the military hierarchy as it does here. *Soldat Français* is a title of which a Maréchal de France is proud. The action of this agent in the transformation of the recruit into a soldier is powerfully assisted by what might be called a freemasonry of 'chaff,' which is a peculiar gift of the French soldier. The French soldier never sulks; he revenges himself on his superior by a joke or a song. Volumes of time-honoured jokes and books of songs could be collected, which swell every day, and are applicable to almost any circumstance. Joke and ridicule are the arms against the superior, and they are likewise the sharp tools which shape the conscript into a soldier. The process resembles somewhat that which is in vogue at an English public school with good traditions, the difference being, of course, that the tone with armed men must be slightly altered. It is a good-natured chaff which stings and rouses, but rarely wounds. This system of tutoring contributes not a little to impart to the French soldier that elasticity of spirits which serves him so well to face the ennuis and hardships of a campaign.

"In general the French soldier is not seen to greatest advantage in garrison or on parade; it is in the field alone that he can be appreciated. There is something depressing and uncongenial to his expansive nature in garrison life. It is no doubt due to the comparative isolation in which he lives, and which produces some of the bad features of monastic life. Compared with other armies, the French officers and soldiers have little contact with the other classes of society—they live in their own little world. The best sides of our human nature are rarely developed within such narrow limits, for they require freedom and space. That continual brooding over the paltry details of his garrison and regimental existence brings out into relief the little weaknesses of every one, and breeds that narrow-mindedness and morbid susceptibility with which the military in France are so often reproached. Campaigning breaks this narrow circle; it opens out to him a wide horizon, and brings him into contact with the world. No wonder that the French soldier looks upon it as upon a holiday which liberates him from his prison, and gives full scope to that lively nature of his which has been compressed. A new spirit seems to take possession of him; that nonchalant, almost slovenly, gait which is visible at parade, gives way to an animated light step, which enables him to accomplish with comparative facility forced marches. He has been fitted out and prepared for this contingency; everything superfluous—tunic, shako, &c.—has been left behind. Even on parade he is never expected to carry his burden in a stiff unnatural manner, which must break down in long marches; and the latitude allowed to him in this respect teaches him the easiest way of carrying what is necessary. The idea, early instilled, that he must consider himself as independent of all means of transport, is a stimulus of exertion instead of depression; it becomes a source of emulation and rivalry, and to be a good campaigner is a question of *amour propre* not less than of comfort. The *tente d'abri* and the mess system have their share in this; but here too the chief agent is *esprit de corps*, which stigmatises the helpless, desponding, and slovenly. The closer contact and almost familiar intercourse between the subaltern officer and soldier in camp, checks in a great measure the overbearing dispositions of non-commissioned officers, which is not uncommon in barracks, and never allows the idea to grow up that the soldier is abandoned, badly cared for, and uselessly harassed. Common danger and common sufferings become a means of union instead of isolation, as is often the case in armies where there is less harmony. It may be a sign of individual weakness and of want of self-reliance, but the result of it is a more intimate comradeship, and consequently strength. No ill-temper and unsocial disposition can long resist where every one is good-natured and accommodating, and where any pretension to singularity is punished by ridicule. All bragging, quarrelling, and boasting soon disappear, and a light-hearted *bonhommie* succeeds, which largely aids in bearing the fatigues and privations of a campaign. This happy change reacts for some time after the campaign, and the beneficial influence of the two last wars is still felt. They have polished away the rust of garrison life, and cured in a great measure that morbid susceptibility which formerly distinguished the French officer.

"But, whether in camp or garrison, the French soldier has one imaginary enemy who disturbs his peace of mind, and with whom he is constantly at war. It is the Intendance, his providence. The most violent invectives and the most stinging satire are reserved against this hard-toiling body of functionaries. And yet how little do they deserve them! It is their care in peace which contributes so much to metamorphose the weakly recruit into a square-shouldered muscular little soldier; and their organisation and efficiency in times of war have been often an object of admiration and envy to other armies. But such is human nature. Were it not for this imaginary enemy, the French soldier, taken all in all, might certainly be looked upon as the happiest of his class all over the world."

We must reserve our further remarks for another number.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[From our Correspondents.]

BRISBANE.

Saturday, 4 p.m.

The Water Police boat has returned from the wreck at the South entrance, and reports it to be the Friends, timber-laden. The hull is apparently sound, and the cargo will be saved. The crew, not having been heard of, are supposed to be lost.

The body of a drowned man was found in the river to-day, but it has not yet been identified.

Weather.—There is now every appearance of rain.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

The Heloise, from San Francisco, with a cargo of timber, arrived this evening. She is fifty-two days out, and brings later news from New York.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

The debate on the financial statement was adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Intercolonial Cricket Match Committee propose to hold the annual match at Sydney on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of February. The financial difficulties have been overcome; a sufficient amount has been subscribed to pay expenses.

A general inspection of the Volunteers was held to-day. The attendance was very large.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

Markets dull. Flour, £11 10s. to £12 10s.; old wheat at port 5s.—little offering; quotations for new nominal.

Arrived.—Dev, from Newcastle.

Mr. R. H. Horne's Lecture.—The course of lectures in connection with the School of Arts having been completed on the 18th ultimo, the Lecture Committee decided upon placing the hall of the institution to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the disposal of Mr. R. H. Horne, for his own use. We think the committee have every reason to be pleased with the success of their engagement with Mr. R. H. Horne; and that he himself must feel gratified with his reception by large and appreciative audiences. At the close of each lecture a vote of thanks was carried by enthusiastic acclamation; and on one occasion the whole audience, ladies inclusive, on paying this compliment, rose from their seats, and remained standing. The lecture announced for to-morrow evening is on "National Songs," with illustrations and accompaniments.

Death from Accident.—A magisterial enquiry was held by Captain Scott, Police Magistrate, in the coroner's office, on Saturday last, touching the death of a man named Michael Carthy, aged twenty-six years. It appeared that the deceased was employed as a quarryman at Pyrmont, and, while at work in the quarry, on Thursday evening last, a large stone fell on him and bruised him in a frightful manner. He was at once conveyed to the Infirmary, where he expired an hour after admission. Verdict, "Died from injuries accidentally received."

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

RUMOURED CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(FROM OUR QUEENSCLIFFE CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 8 p.m.

By the Heloise, from San Francisco, which arrived this evening, we have news from New York to the 16th October.

A despatch to the Californian Press states—"It is rumoured that negotiations are pending for a cessation of the war—that Federal Commissioners have offered to suspend hostilities, provided that Tennesse, Kentucky, and Maryland be retained by the Federal Government, who would guarantee that slavery would not be interfered with in these States."

General Lee had objected to join General Bragg.

News had been received at Washington that Morgan was again moving northward, and on the 29th September 20,000 troops were despatched to intercept him.

The authorities of Maryland have thanked M'Clellan for expelling the Confederates from that State.

A bill had passed the Confederate Congress authorising the issue of copper coinage of 5, 10, and 25 cent pieces, to the extent of five million dollars.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB.

FIRST MEETING.

THE first quarterly meeting for prize shooting of this recently formed club came off, at the Volunteer Rifle Range, on Saturday last. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages and labour inseparable from a first meeting, the first gathering of the club for prize shooting went off most successfully, and, if not satisfactorily to all parties, (the losers to wit), all were fully satisfied that the utmost fair play had been extended to the competitors, and we doubt not that all were impressed with the belief that under more favourable auspices—especially in regard to the weather—that they would have returned successful from the contest. As previously hinted, the arrangements for the first meeting entailed a good deal of exertion upon the secretary (Mr. Harris) and the committee. In the first place, a difficulty was experienced in getting so many men (about seventy) together and so arranging the shooting that the three matches might be shot off in one day, and after a good deal of discussion it was decided that (as some men could not attend in the morning, and others could not in the afternoon) the competitors should be divided into two parties, one to commence shooting at 9 a.m., and the other at 2 p.m. This arrangement was carried out; but it was found that so much time was necessarily occupied in shooting matches Nos. 1 and 2 by the first party, that it would be impossible to enter upon the third match—the hour for the second party to fall in having arrived before the first had quite completed their firing. Under ordinary circumstances the firing would have been got over much quicker, but the weather was so gusty that delay in firing was unavoidable. Having alluded to the weather, we may as well state, before proceeding further, that, unfortunately for the first meeting, a more unfavourable day could hardly have been chosen. The wind blew a perfect gale from the southward—directly across the range; and so squally was it that anything like precision in aiming was thereby impossible. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the scores that took prizes on Saturday would have even tied for the lowest prizes in ordinary weather; but, considering the circumstances, it is surprising that such good scores were made, and such a good average maintained.

Captain Laver, at the request of the committee, took command of the firing parties, and superintended the general arrangements of the meeting. A fatigue party of the 12th Regiment acted as scorers and markers.

With regard to the prizes, the first in the first match fell to Captain Windeyer, the second to Mr. T. Hellyer, the third and fourth to Messrs. Drinkwater and Hunt who tied, and have to shoot off. In the second match, the first was won by Mr. A. Wilson, the second by Mr. Douglass, the third by Sergeant Bastable, and the fourth by Mr. Wickham, who tied with Sergeant Bastable, but who was defeated by the latter in shooting off. We should mention that, in order to render the probability of one man winning two prizes very small, and at the same time not to actually prevent the possibility of such an occurrence, it was decided to handicap the winners in the first match for the second and third, and the winners in the first and second for the third. Winners in the first match, therefore, were to give four points in the second and third matches, and winners in the first and second were to give six points in the third match. The rifles used in these matches were the Regulation Long Enfields as issued by the Government, with a pull of six pounds.

We have appended the names of all those who scored twenty points and upwards in either match—twenty points being a point and hit per shot.

FIRST MATCH.—200 and 300 yards; five shots at each range. First prize, £5; second, £4; third, £3; fourth, £2.

	200.	300.	Total.
Captain Windeyer, No. 2	14	12	26
Mr. T. Hellyer, Mounted Rifles ...	15	10	25
Drinkwater, No. 2 Artillery ...	15	9	24
Hunt, No. 1	12	12	24
J. Ormsby,* No. 4	15	9	24
R. Brownlow, Paddington... ...	15	8	23
Sergeant-major Lees	11	12	23
Sergeant Carroll, Paddington	14	8	22
Johnston, No. 5	13	9	22
Russell, No. 5	11	11	22
Mr. Hutchison, Balmain	14	8	22
Corporal Lynch, No. 3	14	8	22
Lieutenant M'Cormack, No. 1 Artillery .	12	9	21
Sergeant Spence, Balmain	11	10	21
Bastable	11	10	21
Mr. S. Dickson, No. 3...	13	8	21
W. Rayner, No. 6...	12	9	[illegible]
A. Wickham, Paddington	11	10	21
Sergeant-major Hellyer, Mounted Rifles	9	11	20
Mr. W. Charles, Paddington	10	10	20
A. Wilson, South Sydney	14	6	20

SECOND MATCH.—500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range. First prize, £5; second, £4; third, £3; fourth, £2.

	500	600	Total.
Mr. A. Wilson, South Sydney	14	12	26
Douglass, Paddington	12	13	25
Sergeant Bastable	10	13	23
Mr. A. Wickham, Paddington... ...	7	16	23
Drinkwater, No. 2 Artillery ...	15	7	22
Miller, No. 1	8	14	22
J. R. Linsley, Mounted Rifles ...	6	16	22
Sergeant Grant, No. 2	12	9	21
Mr. Geddye, Paddington	8	13	21
Slade, No. 4	14	7	21
Captain Fairfax, No. 3	13	7	20
Lieutenant Farrell, No. 3	10	10	20
Sergeant-major Lees	8	12	20
Sergeant Linsley, No. 5	14	6	20
Mr. T. Hellyer, Mounted Rifles ...	14	6	20
S. Dickson, No. 3...	13	7	20
Glennie, Paddington	14	6	20

No day has yet been fixed upon for firing the third match, at the long ranges; but it will be advertised as soon as the committee have the use of the butts granted them for a day.

* Disqualified for having too light a pull of trigger.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. JABEZ BUNTING.—At the Oddfellows' Hall, at 3 o'clock, Chapel Fittings, Furniture, and Sundries.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At his Depot, at 10 o'clock, Lambs and Calves.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. TINDALL.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

CRICKET.—The metropolitan players were actively engaged in practice on Saturday, and the zeal with which they are now inspired, indicates a disposition on their part to do their utmost to uphold the honour of New South Wales in the coming intercolonial contest, which it is understood is proposed by the Victorian Association to come off in the early part of January. The first eleven of the Albions assembled at Lawrence's establishment preparatory to their immediate departure westward for a match at Richmond. The premier team of the Albert Club, who are to face their old and able antagonists the National Club, today in the Domain, took their practice on the Cleveland Paddocks. The two Moores of Maitland are announced as players on the side of the Nationals. An excellent practice match was also played between two good elevens of the Warwick Club in the Domain.

BOTANY.—Mr. Moore delivered his tenth lecture on Thursday afternoon last. Resuming the subject of classification, he went on to explain the remaining two sub-classes of exogenous plants—namely, the Epigynous, those having the stamens inserted upon the ovary, and the Diclinous, those in which the stamens are in one flower, and the pistils in another. The lecturer began with the Epygenous sub-class, and referred to a few of the most important families which it included. The Myrtaceæ, he said, are among the most useful plants in the vegetable kingdom, and no member of the family has any poisonous properties. By attending to a few simple indications, everywhere prominent in these plants, they could never be confounded with any other class. The leaves are 5 always entire, never notched, and they are full of pellucid dots, and usually have a vein running parallel with their margin; they have also an aromatic oily secretion, which may be perceived on bruising them. The colonial tea-tree and the various species of gums belong to this family. Tea is not unfrequently made from the leaves; but as they possess also a powerful astringent property, the infusion should be weak. The lecturer had no doubt that the numerous trees of this kind abundant in the colony possessed valuable medical properties. Medical men were never driven to seek for remedies in this direction, in consequence of the supply from other countries; but their investigation of native productions would doubtless lead to very valuable discoveries. The Cactaceæ are characterised by having no apparent leaves; what are usually considered as such are only flattened expansions of the stem. Yet they have leaves, which may be seen on a minute examination of the stem. The fruit is a one-celled berry. The cochineal thrives on the cactus. It was to be wondered that some one has not thought it worth while to introduce the cochineal insects into this colony, for the species of cactus on which they thrive best grow here in great luxuriance, and we might reasonably expect the dye would in time form a valuable article of export. The next family, the Compositæ, is the largest in the vegetable kingdom, 10,000 individuals having been described. They have characters by which it is impossible to mistake them, yet there are a few flowers which resemble them closely on a superficial view, but with which they have no alliance; the distinctions the lecturer pointed out by means of specimens. The stamens of the Compositæ are united; in the flowers which resemble them they are free. It is common to regard the flowers of the Compositæ as double, but they are really an aggregation of distinct flowers compressed into one head, each flower (or floret, as it is called) as perfect as its neighbour. These plants mostly possess tonic bitter properties; only a few are dangerous. The dahlia, originally an inhabitant of Mexico, belongs to this family. In the Umbelliferæ there are several poisonous plants, but they may be known by the juice remaining watery and limpid, while in the innocuous members it was converted into some form of resin. The plants of this family can never be mistaken, from the peculiar position of the flowers, and by having the smell of parsley when the leaves are bruised. Passing on to the Diclinous plants, which are of a less showy character than the preceding, the lecturer commenced with the Urticaceæ, or the family of nettles. They are the only plants which have elastic filaments in the flower, and they may always be known by this character; the corolla is never present, its place being supplied by the calyx. The stinging properties of some of the nettles are not disagreeable only, but in some cases highly dangerous. The Illawarra nettle-tree, for instance, is reported to have in particular seasons caused the death of horses; while on the Himalayas, as recorded by Dr. Hooker, there is a species more dangerous still. The lecturer here mentioned a fact well worth knowing, which he had learnt from the aborigines—that the juice of the bruised nettle leaves rubbed on the part that was stung was invariably a speedy cure. In the family of Moraceæ are included many products which yield valuable fibre for the purposes of manufacture. The grass-tree of China, of which the lecturer exhibited a specimen, grows most luxuriantly in this colony, and it is to be regretted that we have not the labour and skill to turn it into use. Mr. Moore was confident that a great mass of the trees now being consigned to destruction on the eastern coast of this country contained fibre of great value. The next group noticed was the Euphorbiaceæ. The three-seeded vessel, with single seeds, together with the unisexual (or diclinous) flowers, are sufficient to distinguish this family, which is a very extensive one, 3000 or 4000 species having been described. Most, if not all of this class of plants, are more or less dangerous. The castor oil plant is a fair representative of the whole family. The lecturer here referred to the untrustworthiness of the tales of travellers who were not botanists, wherever they relate anything wonderful of plants—alluding especially to the story of the upas tree, which was reported to spread pestiferous exhalations, whereas it simply affords a poisonous secretion. Humboldt, the greatest naturalist of his day, mentions a tree, in South America, the simple juice of which applied to the skin, instantly produces the most dangerous blisters. This statement, had it proceeded from inferior authority, might with reason be doubted; but coming from Humboldt, who took nothing for granted, but always investigated and experimented for himself, we must accept it as an established fact. Lastly, the lecturer drew attention to the distinction among ferns, lycopods, and the nardoo. Ferns have the spores on the edges or on the back of the leaf; the spores of the lyco-pods are situated at the axils of the leaves, enclosed in vessels; the spore-cases of the nardoo are situated around a trailing horizontal stem, which generally is under water, while stalks spring upwards, each bearing four leaves. With this the lecturer concluded the descriptive part of botany. He said he had aimed merely at laying a groundwork for the student to build upon; more he could not hope to do in lectures so limited as the present. Had he intended to proceed further, he would have been compelled to resort to numerous dissections and other particulars not suitable for a popular audience, for they would not be understood without a minute examination. But he trusted, however, he had said sufficient to incite to further study those who wished to know more, and he would always feel it a pleasure to assist them whenever they applied to him. But they must be reminded that to gain a thorough knowledge of the science they must become practical workers in it. There was no hope for them to succeed by any other process.

BURKE'S WATCH IN PAWN.—The public will ultimately find out that we did not condemn and expose without just reason the blundering and perversity of certain chief actors in the management of the ill-fated Victorian expedition. A circumstance which has just been found out gives to the great tragedy an explanatory note. It seems that the great and splendid funeral which is to take place shortly will have to compensate for theft as well as manslaughter. The *protegé* of Dr. Macadam, the late acting or assistant-secretary of the Royal Society and of the Exploration Committee, it would appear has out-heroded Herod, and pawned the watch which the unfortunate explorer Burke handed over to King the night before he perished. Let us explain this base transaction, and correct the false impression produced by Dr. Macadam in the Assembly on Wednesday evening last. Prior to the starting of the Victorian Expedition, the Exploration Committee provided Mr. Burke with a gold watch; and after the return of the party to Cooper's Creek, as will be seen in King's narrative in the second page of the *Yeoman* of November 9, vol. i., Burke, on the night before he died, said to King:—"He felt convinced he could not last many hours, and gave me his watch, which he said belonged to the committee, and a pocketbook to give to Sir William Stawell, and in which he wrote some notes." King subsequently handed over the watch to the committee, which passed a resolution that it should be sent to Mr. Burke's sister. In strict keeping with all the bungling, from first to last, in connexion with this great expedition, the watch was not sent to its destination, but was allowed to lie in the care of Dr. Macadam, or his assistant, until it was purloined and pawned—not by a person in the employment of the Royal Society, as Dr. Macadam put it in the Assembly, but by his *locum tenens*, the person whom he put in his own stead to be the acting secretary of the Royal Society and the acting-secretary of the Exploration Committee, whilst he was grinding the great musical exhibition organ, and attending to his many pluralities. We cannot but express our surprise at the cool announcement made by Dr. Macadam in the Assembly, that "the watch was quite secure;" just as if that were enough to gloss over everything else. "The person who abstracted it will be brought before the proper authorities," he says. Indeed! Will that atone for the gross neglect of duty on the part of Dr. Macadam? Why was the watch not sent to its destination twelve months ago? This unhappy affair should open the eyes of the public and of the Government to the egregious folly of having entrusted the expenditure of from £30,000 to £40,000 of the public money to the hands of a committee whose history is one of blunders and errors from the very beginning, and for which Dr. Macadam, as pluralist-incumbent, and his officiating curate, are mainly responsible. This tale of a watch is only the straw upon the surface of the waters to indicate the direction of that impure current which has long disgusted many of the members of the Royal Society, and drowned it in perdition.—*Australian Acclimatiser*, November 22.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr Justice Wise and a jury of four.

WATT V. FLETT.

The trial of this case was resumed and concluded.

It was an action for slander and libel by a clergyman against a member of Parliament, in which the latter had pleaded not guilty, and a justification. It commenced on Wednesday. The evidence was closed on Friday, and a report of the case appeared in Saturday's *Herald*. This case was one which, from its peculiar nature, attracted a great deal of attention, and the Court was crowded during most of the time that it lasted.

The following is an outline of the addresses. These, however, were in themselves very lengthy, and necessarily comprised a much more elaborate analysis of the evidence, and much more argument, in support of the particular views contended for by each counsel, than can be here shown.

Sir William Manning, Q. C., in addressing the jury for the defence, pointed out that the only redeeming feature in this case was, that the plaintiff had had the grace not to go again into the witness-box to contradict the strong evidence of identity which had been adduced against him. The conduct of the plaintiff, even according to his own showing, proved that he had but a light sense of his obligations as a minister of religion, for he was ready to abandon his flock without notice, provided he could secure any additional pecuniary advantages elsewhere. But it was doubtful whether this was the true state of the case. The probabilities were that, coming to Sydney for other purposes, he fell into sin, and was ashamed to present himself again amongst his congregation. The exclusion of evidence which had been tendered to show that plaintiff had been drunk on board the Kembla was inconsistent with the position which he had assumed in this case, and which seemed to necessitate a free enquiry into his character and conduct. The words declared upon as having been slanderously uttered to Mr. Richardson were, from the very nature of things, privileged. As Mr. Richardson was a leading member of the congregation, and had taken an active part in the collection of subscriptions to meet Mr. Watt's salary as a minister, it was the duty of Mr. Flett, who was also a public man, to communicate to this gentleman what he had heard. Not that Mr. Watt was to be condemned unheard, but that there might be an inquiry and Mr. Watt's guilt or innocence fully established. The character of a clergyman was of the highest importance, not only to himself but to the bodies with which he was associated. It was the duty of every man, at all risks, to communicate anything of this kind which he might hear of to the proper persons in order that there might be an investigation, and that on the one hand, religion might be prevented from being brought into contempt by the ill conduct of a minister, on the other, that the character of any minister should not be unjustly stained. (Mr. Isaacs stated that he did not impute to Mr. Flett any malice or ill-will, or anything bordering upon it, in point of fact, this was to be irrespective, however, of any such presumption of malice as might be raised by implication of law). As regarded the statement to Mr. Hall the case might be different. Mr. Hall was not a principal member of the plaintiff's congregation. But the statements to Hall were only made in reply to enquiries by the latter as to the whereabouts of Mr. Watt. And upon reflection he (Sir W. Manning) was not disposed to admit that the privilege of communicating such matters did not extend to all communications made *bonâ fide*, to any member of the congregation. The communication to the Moderator of the Synod was clearly privileged bearing in mind that the plaintiff was seeking ordination as a Presbyterian clergyman. That principle had already been decided in the case of Cuthbert v. Hogg. But it was to be hoped that this case would be decided irrespective of the mere question of privilege, for the plaintiff was there upon his trial. If he was guiltless of the conduct imputed to him—most disgraceful to a clergyman—he ought to be acquitted; but if guilty, there ought to be such a verdict as should shut him out from all chance of again becoming the spiritual pastor of any flock. As to Mr. Hall, it had not been proved that Mr. Flett had positively declared the man who had so misconducted himself to have been Mr. Watt. He had merely repeated what he had heard in answer to Hall's enquiry. But although on this account the defendant might be entitled to a verdict on the general issue, the jury ought solemnly to decide the broad question of character. The mode in which the discussion of these matters commenced, showed that it was *bonâ fide*. There was no motive in any one to injure Mr. Watt. It was clear that some person, passing as a Mr. Watt, and professing to have come from the Manning, had misconducted himself at the Post Office Hotel and had gone to live at the oyster saloon. It was just barely possible that this might have been some enemy of Mr. Watt, intending deliberately to pass for him, and to do him injury. But there was the additional evidence as to the luggage and the cheque, which latter was inconsistent with any other conclusion than that Mr. Watt was the person alluded to. There were five witnesses positively swearing to identity, and all the probabilities went to sustain their evidence, to say nothing of the absence of any tangible motive for getting up a false charge of this description, and the absurdity of supposing that this evidence could be perjured. The learned gentleman commented upon the suspicious fact that the plaintiff had not only afforded no explanation of the charges against him, but had even evaded communication with Mr. Flett. The discrepencies between the statements of certain witnesses out of doors, and their evidence on oath, he accounted for by the fact that many who spoke falsely with little hesitation, would shrink from imperilling their souls, or risking temporal punishment by giving untrue testimony on oath.

Mr. Isaacs, in his address to the jury, in reply contended that even if the communications or some of them were held privileged, and even although there might be no expressed malice, there was such an excess which, by implication of law, would be equivalent to proof of malice, and even if the jury could think that the plaintiff had been guilty of some of the conduct imputed to him, the defendant would have no right to proclaim it unless it was for the public benefit that he should do so. The fact of the plaintiff not having been placed in the witness-box a second time to contradict the evidence of identity was the result, not of any unwillingness on his part, but of the opinion of his legal advisers that this was unnecessary. His legal advisers were equally responsible for the rejection of irrelevant evidence of plaintiff's conduct on board the steamer Kembla. The plaintiff had been placed in the box at the outset, and had been subjected to the most rigid cross-examination, which elicited all that he could have said if called as a witness in reply. As to what had been said about Mr. Watt's departure from the Manning, it was sufficiently answered by the evidence which had been given as to the great esteem in which he had been held there. And he (the plaintiff) had showed his disinterestedness by offering to return to the Manning on the guarantee of a much less salary than he could secure elsewhere. It was a well-known fact that the Presbyterian body were peculiarly rigid in examining into the moral conduct of their pastors; and the plaintiff—himself a Presbyterian—must have been fully cognizant of this fact. The very circumstance, therefore, of his having applied for ordination at a time when he must have been conscious of this misconduct, if he had been guilty of it, raised the strongest presumption of his being confident in his innocence. Mr. Flett was a member of Parliament and a justice of the peace. He (Mr. Isaacs) had no means of measuring the degree of respect and deference which a man was entitled to from the possession of these dignities. Opinions might differ upon this point. But even this exalted rank did not warrant Mr. Flett in supposing that Mr. Watt would cringe to him under all circumstances. Having promulgated these aspersions against Mr. Watt, Mr. Flett had no right to expect that the former gentleman would call upon him or even speak to him. Nay, the plaintiff would have been quite justified, if Mr. Flett had ventured to address him, in spurning the man who had thus slandered him. And it would be no matter for wonder if Mr. Watt had gone into a public-house to avoid the basilisk glance of his defamer. The fact of Mr. Watt having commenced these proceedings directly the letter to the Rev. Mr. M'Ewen was received shewed that the former was quite ready and willing to meet his accusers face to face. And the very boldness of such a proceeding was an evidence of the plaintiff's confidence in his innocence, for he must have been fully conscious of the risks of contradiction, and even of punishment to which he might expose himself. The evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs must be considered in connection with the fact that an action had been brought against them for the same slander to which they had not ventured to plead justification. And unless the jury were prepared to disbelieve the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, it was clear that these people had spoken falsely in certain respects. Looking at their interest in the matter the jury would not be justified in placing any reliance upon their testimony as opposed to the solemn denials of Mr. Watt. The evidence of the witnesses Neale and Barron was equally suspicious, and the jury were invited to regard it as wilfully false. Neale was acting, it was suggested, in the aid of the interests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and Barrett giving false testimony to prevent his being subjected to punishment or loss by the contrast of his evidence with that of the others. The waiter must have been mistaken as to the identity of the party he saw at the Post Office Hotel. The injury to the plaintiff was increased by the statement that he had taken the woman to the oyster shop, and had there stopped with her for some time. The evidence clearly showed that even if the plaintiff was the party who went to the Post Office Hotel this part of the charge against him, at all events, was untrue. For this excess, therefore, the defendant was in any case liable. But he (Mr. Isaacs) also contended that the slander declared upon could not be held—even if wholly true—as made "for the public benefit," and upon that account privileged, for the Presbyterian body was not "the public"—only a section of the public. Assuming to the fullest extent that it was the duty of any person to make known any circumstances of this kind which might come to his knowledge it must be plain to them all that such statements ought not to be made on other than the clearest proof. The plaintiff had no right to place reliance upon the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs and of Barron, opposed as they were to the presumptions of innocence naturally arising out of Mr. Watt's past blameless life as a minister of religion. Nothing was more dangerous than evidence of identity—a matter upon which all men were exceedingly likely to be mistaken, as the records of the Courts abundantly proved. If the cheque, of which they had heard so much, passed by any means into the hands of any third person, the explanation of the whole thing would be easy. It would be natural that such a person should follow Mr. Watt's movements and pass off for him. It would be such a thing as one of the class known as the London swell mob would be likely to do; and it was not a more violent presumption that such was the case than that a man who had lived virtuously and had so much to lose if known to live otherwise, should not only have fallen into sin but have made an unblushing display of it. The learned gentleman read a number of cases of mistaken identity, contending that the present was not more singular than many which had thus occurred. The jury, he pointed out, were bound to weigh the evidence most carefully, and to judge for themselves irrespective of the opinion of any one. And when they found that the witnesses for the defendant, as to identity had spoken untruly out of Court, even according to their own shewing—when they found that their testimony was opposed to that of a man such as Dr. Fullerton, and when they found that the whole story was flagrantly inconsistent with the plaintiff's position, with his sworn testimony, and with his past history, they ought, he contended, to reject this evidence. But even if the evidence was believed, the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict for the reasons already stated. The consequence of a verdict for the defendant would be utter ruin to the plaintiff—both as to his position and his character. To the defendant himself—a man of great wealth and high position who had, admittedly, acted *bonâ fide* upon false information, the consequences entailed would be nothing more serious than the loss of a few pounds.

His HONOR, in summing up, pointed out that character was at stake in almost every case where actions were brought upon slanders, or alleged slanders, involving charges of criminality against the persons bringing them. The present case, therefore, in this respect, was but like others of the same class—with degrees of difference, or with the consequences of their verdict to the parties, neither himself nor the jury had anything to do. There would be an end to the impartial administration of justice if such considerations were allowed to weigh with juries, and to influence verdicts. The learned Judge then proceeded to recapitulate the circumstances of the case, and to give the legal definitions of libel and slander, as well as to point out how the presumption of malice, arising from the utterance of words *primâ facie* libellous, and rebutted by the fact of their being so uttered on privileged occasions. In the latter class of cases there must be express malice to warrant a verdict for the plaintiff. The existence, or non-existence of such express malice was a question of fact for the jury. Communications were held privileged when made, honestly and upon a reasonable belief in their truth, in the exercise of a public or private duty, legal or moral, or in the conduct of a man's own affairs. Thus, if a person was applied to for the character of a servant, he or she would be justified in stating all they honestly believed upon this point, even although all that was thus said might not be provable. Much good might result to this community if the legal principle which he had just mentioned was more generally known and acted upon. Applying this principle to the present case, his Honor was of opinion that the communication to Mr. Hall was not privileged, inasmuch as the latter was not in any position in regard to the plaintiff which justified the statement to him of these matters. But the communications to the others, to the elders of the congregation at the Manning, to the person who was collecting subscriptions for plaintiff's support, and to the Moderator of the Synod from whom plaintiff was seeking ordination—were privileged. The material issue in this case, however, as fairly placed before the jury by both parties was whether the plea of justification was made out. The law here—which he thought might now with advantage be altered—differed from that of England. It was not sufficient to show here that the words declared upon as slanderous or libellous were true; but it must also be shown that their utterance was necessary for the public benefit. This was a question not for the Judge, but for the jury; and it might be that they would think it for the public benefit to state any such matters as these in reference to a person who stood forth as a candidate for ordination as a Presbyterian minister. In the Episcopalian Church the statement of any existing objections were invited prior to the ordination of every candidate for the ministry. He was not in a position to say whether it was so in other Churches. But they would not come to this question of justification unless they were first satisfied that the statements were true. This was an enquiry most momentous to the plaintiff, but one which he had himself invited. It had been urged that the weight of the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs was detracted from by the fact of their having an action of the same kind against themselves. While duly considering this argument the jury must not forget that the plaintiff also was most deeply interested in the result of this action, and consequently in swearing to his own innocence. Not only his reception into the Presbyterian ministry, but his status in society depended upon this result. It had been fairly argued that plaintiff's position and past character went to rebut this story against him, but to take this argument as conclusive would be to affirm what they all knew was contrary to the fact—that no person was capable of bringing false actions, and that it was only necessary to bring one boldly—under such circumstances as the present—to succeed in it. The learned Judge then proceeded to go through the evidence, and to comment upon its nature and effect, and in particular to the absence of any evidence to show that the cheque from Mr. Fairfax to the plaintiff had been lost by the latter, so as to pass into the hands of some third person who, according to his version, had personated him.

The jury, after an absence of about three-quarters of an hour, returned to the Court with a verdict for the defendant on both counts. In answer to a question from his Honor, the foreman of the jury stated that they believed plaintiff to have been the man who was at the Post Office Hotel.

His Honor thereupon, addressing the plaintiff, said that the jury had found a verdict in which he (the Judge) entirely concurred, and since the conclusion of the charge a document had been placed in his hands, which—if it was, as it purported to be, in the handwriting of the plaintiff—placed the matter of the cheque beyond all doubt. It was a letter from the plaintiff to Mr. John Fairfax, acknowledging the receipt of this very cheque. It now became his (the Judge's) bounden duty, seeing that the plaintiff had been contradicted on the sworn testimony of five witnesses, and that there was no reasonable doubt of his having given false testimony—

Mr. Watt here stated that he never gave any evidence about the cheque.

His Honor admitted that it was so, but the plaintiff had sworn positively that he was not at the Post Office Hotel on the night in question.

Mr. Watt repeated this assertion.

His Honor said that the evidence went to show indubitably that the story which the plaintiff had come into court to swear to, and had sworn to, was false. He (the Judge) was bound to act in this matter upon his own opinion alone, but his own opinion fully concurred in that expressed by the jury. He should, therefore, commit the plaintiff to take his trial for wilful and corrupt perjury at the ensuing criminal sittings at Darlinghurst, but would be willing to entertain any application for bail.

His Honor also directed the various witnesses to be bound over to prosecute.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Asher, and Mr. J. H. Ross.

Henry Miller, 18 years of age, was brought before the Court on warrant charged with having, on the 28th November, absented himself from his indented service. He was apprehended at work on his master's premises. Charles Chapman, cooper, deposed that some time ago he had occasion to bring defendant before the Bench on a similar charge, which, however, he withdrew on Miller's promise to be more regular in his attendance and the performance of his work; no amendment, however, has taken place, and for six months past the lad has not been one entire day at his work; he should be at work at six o'clock in the morning, but did not commence work yesterday until nine o'clock. This is the absenting complained of. To be imprisoned in a solitary cell at Darlinghurst forty-eight hours, with an intimation from the Mayor that should this lenient sentence prove insufficient to produce a change of conduct, a much more severe punishment would follow a second conviction of such misconduct.

Alfred Simpson was summarily convicted of stealing from the person. Edward Hawkins, seaman, belonging to H. M. S. Pioneer, deposed that last night he went with the prisoner and treated him to a glass of ale; afterwards, but in what street he could not tell, prisoner snatched off his neckerchief, and from his pocket took out one half-sovereign and four florins, with which he made off; followed him and tracked him into a coffee-house, charged him with having robbed him, and said that if he would return the neckerchief he would forgive him as regards the money; he denied having either handkerchief or money, when he (Hawkins) gave him into custody. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one calendar month.

William Watts was found guilty of having assaulted an old man named named John Farrell, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., with 6s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

William Cleary was ordered, on the complaint of Elizabeth Dell, that in consequence of his threats, she feared personal violence from him, to give sureties of the peace, or failing therein, to be imprisoned seven days.

Daniel Maher, convicted of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s or to be imprisoned seven days.

Joseph Morton and Charles Stewart, alias Bernard M'Theely, were charged with having on the night of the 3rd instant, assaulted and robbed one David Ross. Prosecutor deposed that, after leaving the Lyceum Theatre, on the night of the 3rd November, he met and was accosted by the prisoner Morton, and, after walking a short distance, the prisoner Stewart came up and entered into conversation with Morton; he left them talking together, but he had not proceeded far when he was seized by some person behind and thrown on his back; it was the prisoner Stewart who thus seized him; while held down by Stewart, Morton rifled his pockets; he struggled from Stewart's grasp, and struck him on the face; Morton said "kick the ——," which Stewart did, and they both ran away; he heard the rattle of silver upon the stones, and missed 4s. or 5s. from his pocket; is quite positive that he is not mistaken in the identity of either of the prisoners. Committed for trial. The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Jeffreys for Morton, and by Mr. M'Kenna for Stewart.

Thomas Russel, charged with having stolen a coat the property of John Mangan, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months.

Mary Mackenzie, apprehended on suspicion of having stolen a prayer book she was found in the act of offering in pawn, and being unable to satisfy the Bench that she had become honestly possessed of it, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

THE POOR BOX.—Received, nil. Applicants for relief, but no funds.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, December 1: Messrs R. S. Ross, M. M. Cohen, and Pearse; Tuesday, 2: Messrs. Kettle, Day, Levy, and J. H. Ross; Wednesday, 3: Messrs. Lenehan, Caldwell, Shoobert, and Armitage; Thursday, 4: Messrs. Smithers, Spear, Birrell, and Levey; Friday, 5: Messrs. Williams and Cook; Saturday, 6: Mr. M'Arthur.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. T. C. Breillat.

Edward Roach, a common vagrant, apprehended on suspicion that he had stolen a piece of rope found in his possession, and for the acquisition of which he was unable to account satisfactorily, was committed to gaol for one month.

LICENSING.—The applications of the following licensed victuallers for temporary extension of their licenses to booths at Balmain Regatta were granted: John Aiton, James Yeend, Thomas Bowman, and Frederick Vale.

ROSTER.—Monday, December 1st, Mr. A. Lenehan, Mr. S. Samuel, Mr. J. Williams; Tuesday, 2nd, Mr. M. Asher, Mr. F. Lord, Mr. M. Metcalfe; Wednesday, 3rd, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. A. Learmonth, Mr. J. T. Neale; Thursday, 4th, Mr. J. Cullen, Mr. J. Kettle, Mr. R. S. Ross; Friday, 5th, Mr. H. Armitage, M. C. Burnell, Mr. G. Thornton; Saturday, 6th, Mr. J. R. Graham.

M'KINLAY'S EXPEDITION AND DIARY.

(*From the South Australian Advertiser, November* 21.)

IT is sufficiently well known that Mr. M'Kinlay was sent out by the South Australian Government first and chiefly to search for Burke, the intrepid and unfortunate Victorian explorer, whose mournful fate is now but too painfully familiar to all our readers. Keeping in view this the primary object of his expedition, Mr. M'Kinlay was also instructed in reference to several other matters of investigation, including some particular researches in the neighbourhood of Lake Eyre. Whilst, however, Mr. M'Kinlay was thus specifically instructed, he was distinctly informed that he might deviate from his instructions according as his own judgment dictated; the result being that he had, practically, *carte blanche*, and was at liberty to do as he pleased.

The "Diary," now before us—a most voluminous affair, sufficient to fill 30 or 40 columns of our paper—contains what we may call M'Kinlay's log, from August 16, 1861, the day on which he left Adelaide, to August 2, 1862, the day on which he reached the outermost settlement on the river Bowen, a tributary of the Burdekin, in Queensland. During this interval he had visited Lake Massacre, the scene of Burke's disaster, Sturt's Stony Desert, pushed in a north easterly direction to the River Albert in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and (being unable to reach the sea coast) returned by a south-easterly track from the vicinity of the Gulf of Carpentaria to Queensland.

Those who wish to trace out Mr. M'Kinlay's wanderings must, however, procure copies of the diary, and should also get the accompanying chart, for the diary does not give latitudes and longitudes. The chart (which is not yet finished) is most correctly drawn to scale, and by its aid the entries in the diary can be followed with ease and accuracy. We must, however, warn our readers not to expect thrilling incidents, or startling revelations and disclosures. The diary itself contains very little that would be considered "interesting" in a modern book of travels. In England, Australia has long been regarded as the land of paradoxes, and a few years back the announcement that a traveller in the interior of Australia was about to publish a book would have created almost as much "sensation" as if it were announced that some denizen of another planet was about to unveil the mysteries of an unknown world. Of late years the dull prosaic minutes kept by Australian explorers must have done much to dissipate all idea of the marvellous in connection with Australian travel; still—considering the extraordinary nature of Mr. M'Kinlay's expedition, it might have been supposed that the "Diary" of his journey would contain at least a fair amount of the romantic, the startling, and the exciting. It is, however, not so. The "Diary" is a plain and unpretending journal of dates and names, of startings and campings, of "poor country," and "good feed," with here and there allusions to lakes and creeks, birds and quadrupeds, black men and black women, but scarcely an incident that a London newspaper would "clip," to insert amongst its literary varieties. The Diary does not even state the number of men composing the party, nor their names, except when some of them happen to be individually and incidentally mentioned; it gives no list of the stores, nor of the horses, camels, sheep; nothing as to the outfit, or apparatus, or camping regulations; there is neither exordium nor peroration; no general summing up of results, but a plain naked transcript of each day's memoranda, as the party moved on from place to place. In fact, it reads very much like the history of the wanderings of the Children of Israel in the desert, only instead of removing from Rameses and pitching in Succoth, and departing from Succoth and pitching in Etham, the gallant explorers removed from Coodygodieannie, and pitched in Goonaidrangannie, and detained from Goonaidrangannie to camp in Moolionboorannie. However, had Mr. M'Kinlay been a bookmaker, he would not have been an explorer. He has compiled a diary that would require a world of "editing" before it would be fit for Messrs. Longman or Mr. Murray; but if he has not produced a work to astonish the world of literature, he has laid all classes under lasting obligations by the persevering courage and wonderful tact with which he has accomplished his perilous and tedious mission.

A portion of Mr. M'Kinlay's diary—the portion which is, indeed, most interesting as a record of travel—has been published already, means having been found to transmit despatches to Adelaide in October, 1861, at which time M'Kinlay had reached Lake Massacre, the scene of the supposed murder of Burke and his party by the natives. At that time Mr. M'Kinlay wrote:—"From information received, all Burke's party were killed and eaten." Subsequently, however, he found reason to alter his opinion, and upon this point we may quote a few sentences from his diary:—

"Thursday, November 21.—From a long conversation I had with a native yesterday, who came to the camp, I am led to believe that only one of the whites was murdered at Lake Cadhibaerri, at the time of the attack upon them by the natives there. On the return of the party from the north-west, they repulsed the natives, killing some and wounding others; the party buried their comrade, and marched southward. The natives, on seeing that the whites had proceeded onwards, immediately returned to the scene of the disaster, dug up the body, cut off all the principal muscular parts, and feasted upon their revolting repast. So minutely does this native know all their movements, that he has described to me all the waters they passed, and others to which they camped, and waters that they remained at for some time, subsisting on a sort of vetch seed that the natives principally use here for food, and obtained in large quantities on many of the flooded flats by sweeping it into heaps, then winnowing it, then grinding or pounding it between two stones, then mixing it with water into the consistency of a damper, and finally making a cake, and putting it into the ashes the same way as damper—when cooked and fit for use, it tastes rather strong, but no doubt they could live upon it for a long time, as it must be wholesome. That, with the game and fish they could get from the waters of the creeks and lakes, would keep them alive very well if they did not further attempt to make their way to the Darling (which the natives said they did), but I hope soon to see, and trust they have not attempted to do so. If they have not done so, and that they are alive, and escaped the natives, their relief is certain. One thing I cannot arrive at is, how long or how many moons it is since they were attacked at Lake Cadhibaerri, as I then could form a much more accurate idea of the truthfulness or otherwise of the native's statements; but it must be some considerable time, as the body I found was perfectly decomposed, and on the skull, even, there was not a particle of skin, but as bare as if it had lain in a grave for years."

Previously to this entry, Mr. Hodgkinson (then second in command) had been sent back with a small party to Blanchewater, in order to take out later supplies, and with the chance of obtaining later news from Adelaide. On the 29th November Mr. Hodgkinson returned, and we find the following entry under that date in Mr. M'Kinlay's journal:—

"Mr. Hodgkinson has brought back with him nearly everything I required. By him I also received some Adelaide papers in which were some Melbourne telegrams, one of which announced the rescue by Mr. Howitt of one of Burke's party, King, so that I have been deceived as to appearances at Lake Cadhibaerri respecting the different colours of hair found. Still I am under the impression that when Burke's diary is published that it will show of some affray with the natives about that place, or they would not have acted towards us when there as they did. By receipt of such intelligence, and that now the whole of the unfortunate party are accounted for, it renders my journey to Cooper's Creek, as I intended, unless for any purpose of relief. Had they, on their arrival from the north coast at Cooper's Creek depot, only pushed westward this length, they could, with the greatest ease to themselves, have made the Adelaide stations. I am quite surprised that they could not get south by Strzelecki's Creek, being under the impression that two-thirds of the water of Cooper's Creek was drained off by that watercourse southward. My impression from observation here is that a very great portion of the waters of Cooper's Creek is drained northwards from this. Before leaving this, it is my intention to push eastward some distance to ascertain the character of the country, and on my return to push westward for some distance to ascertain if the stony desert exists so far southward as this; I will then proceed northwards and examine the waters reported by the natives to exist in that quarter, and ascertain if they are likely to be of permanent use to South Australia. From them I shall be entirely guided by the appearance of the country there as to my future movements."

It was the intention of Mr. M'Kinlay to pursue a course west of north, but this idea he was compelled to abandon after many fruitless attempts to carry it out. He was not turned back by drought, as might have been expected, but by floods of water converting the country for miles around into one vast inland sea, from which, indeed, it was with the utmost difficulty the party escaped. Should a highway through the interior to the Gulf of Carpentaria be ever established for commercial purposes, these terrific floods—almost suddenly converting dry land into a vast expanse of water—will require to be most carefully watched and noted, as, indeed, to avoid them is a matter of life and death. The rain began to fall toward the end of February, soon converting the country into an impassable bog, and in a few days leaving nothing visible but the tops of trees and the summits of the sandhills in the neighbourhood of which the expedition was fortunately located. It began raining February 26th, and continued on the 27th. On the 28th Mr. M'Kinlay says, "We are now not far from the place where *Captain Sturt dreaded being overtaken by rain*." The following entry, Saturday, March 1st, will give a good idea of the discomforts and dangers of a wet day in the interior:—

"At first blush of dawn, wind from same quarter (E.S.E.) Rained heavily all night, and, to my astonishment, instead of the creek rising as usual (three and a-half inches per hour), it was now rising five and a-half inches, and hourly increasing. Although the creek has in many places overflown its banks, and consequently a much broader channel, we are completely surrounded with at least five feet of water in the shallowest place that we can escape from this by. After a breakfast by daybreak the animals are immediately sent for, and as the men start for them, drive before them our sheep for more than a half-a-mile through a strong current, and swimming three-fourths of the time; they went over splendidly, and were left on a piece of dry land until our camels and horses came and removed the stores, &c., which fortunately they did with not very many of the things getting wet. The camels being brought in and loaded, and out to where the sheep were first, I had two of them unloaded and sent back to carry to the dry ground any of the perishable articles, such as ammunition, flour, tea, and sugar, which they brought in safety; for had it been put on the horses as usual, and not being able to keep them on our track, the probability is they would have to swim, and completely destroy the ammunition and injure the other stores; the camels acted famously, and, from their great height, were as good as if we had been supplied with boats. After getting all on to dry land they were repacked, and went on to a very good camp, now that there is water, on a sandhill about two and three-quarters to three miles distant in an E. S. E. direction, through a good deal of water and almost impassable flats—the sheep even sinking up to their bodies in mud: however, we got them all over safely by early in the afternoon. Still showery, and how long we shall be weather bound, quite uncertain; however, there is plenty of feed for the animals here, which is a great comfort, and what is more, they are in perfect safety, as well as we are ourselves, from the boisterous state of the weather. Whilst on the creek in the morning, had there been much difficulty in getting the animals we should have had to hoist the things up into trees, and constructed a raft of dead timber, and rafted them off to dry land, which would have been a great deal of trouble. Squally still; wind continues from same quarter. Towards evening, a portion of the flat is being covered with water from the creek—beyond the creek there is nothing visible but lines of trees marking the course of the lesser channels, and stone hills; all else is a perfect sea. We were very fortunate to be caught in it where we were; had we been caught thus in making this creek, or a day's stage up it, to a certainty we should all have been washed away, or what would have been just as bad, be perched on a small island of sand with all the animals round us, and nothing but starvation staring us in the face—as on most of the sandrises down near the creek there was no vegetation of any consequence upon them."

It was the 10th of March before the party could get away from what must at times have appeared to them almost like a watery grave. The intention of pushing westward was not yet abandoned, but the nature of the country evidently tended to render the attempt less and less likely of success. On the 11th of April, we find the following entry:—"As my food cannot possibly carry me back to Adelaide, I shall shape my course for the southern part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, about the River Albert, thence to Port Denison, there to wait instructions from South Australia."

From this date the object seems to have been to get by as direct a line as possible to the Gulf; but an incident shortly happened which had nearly proved most calamitous to the whole expedition. During the entire journey the utmost reliance had been placed on the small flock of sheep which accompanied the party. Nothing seemed to injure the sheep. Horses were prostrated and unable to drag their legs after them; bullocks, one after another, were "sun struck," and fell dead on the march, but the sheep never ailed. On the 26th Frebruary Mr. M'Kinlay writes—"None of our journeys appear to give the sheep the slightest inconvenience." It appears that one Kirby was in charge of the sheep, and on April 17th got astray with his flock. Hodgkinson, who was sent to bring him back into the right course, returned (says Mr. M'Kinlay) "with the stupid information that he could not follow his tracks, and on being rated for so doing and sent back, arrived at 10 p.m., and never got on his tracks again, but says he went back to the camp we left in the morning, for what purpose he only knows." The loss of Kirby, with the sheep, now became a very serious affair, and every effort was made by the whole party to discover him. After several days' absence, and just as all was given up for lost, the wanderer, who had missed his way and become quite bewildered, was brought into camp. Nothing of particular moment occurred during the journey northward. The Leichhardt River was struck May 6th, and a week afterwards the banks of the Albert were reached. The return journey (for Port Denison) was commenced May 21st, and the journal concludes with the arrival of the party at the first Queensland outstation on the 1st of August.

It is difficult to sum up the characteristic features of this extraordinary journey. As respects the nature of the country it appears generally good, and is often described as "magnificent." There are barren spots, and patches devoid of water, but "beautiful lakes," and fine creeks of water appear to stretch right across the centre and to reach to the Gulf. Myriads of birds, including flocks of water fowl, and fish in abundance, attest the permanency of the water. Perch of from four to five pounds weight each are several times spoken of, and at one sheet of water in the interior the men took eighty ducks' eggs for breakfast. No mention is made of noxious animals, except wild dogs, which were sometimes troublesome, but easily destroyed by strychnine, and *flies*—the flies being the greatest pest of all, fearfully tormenting the horses, precluding the possibility of sores or wounds healing, and preventing the poor animals from feeding by their relentless and incessant persecution. Gnats and mosquitoes occasionally worried the human travellers, and one night in particular is chronicled by Mr. M'Kinlay, as the "most infernal night" he ever passed. The heat of the weather must have been sometimes very great,—bullocks were struck down by *coup de soleil* like children, but unluckily the only thermometer possessed by the party was broken on the 22nd of December, after which date there is no record of the heat, although from the numerous complaints it must have been awfully hot. The temperature appears, however, to have been most variable; for instance, November 17, at daylight 68 degrees, at 8 a.m. 118 degrees, at 10 a.m. 136 degrees, at noon 160 degrees, at sunset 97 degrees. Thunder and lightning were frequent, and strong gales of wind. Nearly along the whole of the journey the natives were plentiful, and for the most part a well-built vigorous race. The males were circumcised, and the four front teeth of the upper jaw were removed, although the natives met with near to the Leichhardt and Albert rivers did not appear to practise these usages. There appears to have been no fighting, except in the vicinity of Lake Massacre, as reported in the early portion of the diary sent to Adelaide in 1861. How the party fared for clothing, boots, &c., we do not learn. Dysentery and other ailments were common, but—says M'Kinlay—we had "plenty of medicine." The flour, tea, sugar, and other stores taken from Adelaide were entirely exhausted months before the journey was ended, the party living upon camel, horse, and bullock flesh, varied by an occasional feed of mutton. It is remarkable that whilst the horses looked so poor as to be objects of pity, and the bullocks were dropping from exhaustion, the sheep were *too fat to be jerked!* The camels are highly spoken of by Mr. M'Kinlay; in fact, from the hardness of the fare on which they can subsist, and from their great utility in flooded country, they must be regarded as invaluable in expeditions of this kind.

We cannot, however, enter into further detail. The expedition of M'Kinlay will ever hold a conspicuous place in the history of Australian exploration. It was a daring achievement, successfully carried out in the face of great privations and dangers of no ordinary kind. It is to be regretted that the expedition could not actually touch the Gulf—but it appears that want of food was the real barrier, and not the unpracticable nature of the country. "Camel's liver," "stewed eagle," and "salt hide" are not a very tempting bill of fare; neither should we regard as a luxury a slice out of a sun-struck horse or bullock, "killed" to save him from "dying." Yet upon this kind of diet, supplemented of course by the produce of the gun and the fish-hook, our brave explorers were fed for successive months, and when at length they obtained flour at the river Bowen, "it had," says Mr. M'Kinlay, "for some few days the most astonishing effect on all of us, from the fact that our digestive organs could not digest the bread, being so accustomed to the easily digested meat (?) We were most of us in great pain, and our legs and feet swelled very much." With these words M'Kinlay closes his diary, and here we must also conclude.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. NEALDS.—The Commissioners appointed to investigate the complaints preferred against Mr. Nealds, the Railway Traffic Manager, sat again on Friday and Saturday, when Mr. Owen addressed the Board in behalf of Mr. Nealds. The case is now terminated, and it remains for the Commissioners to report whether the charges brought against Mr. Nealds have been substantiated, and if so, whether it is proper for him to continue in the public service.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.—The sittings for this month commence to-morrow, when undefended cases, as far as No. 5153, will be disposed of.

THE CHARACTER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—During the trial of the case of Watt v. Flett, an hotelkeeper was examined and cross-examined as to a visit which he made to the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of identifying the plaintiff—at that time in the Speaker's gallery. Upon being asked "Whether he saw any one upon the floor of the House?" the witness at once replied, "No; they were all sober." It was clear, therefore, that he regarded the question with a professional eye, as having reference to the then state of hon. members as to sobriety. In fact, that the supposition that some member or members of the august body alluded to might, perchance, be found "on the floor of the House" in a sense more literal than Parliamentary, was not so violent a supposition as might at first sight appear. This question and answer elicited a burst of laughter.

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Edward Flood, Esq. | M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
William Moffitt, Esq. | Henry Mort, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq.

Insurances against LOSS from FIRE upon every description of property may be effected at the current rates of premium.

The distinctive character of the company will ever be its LIBERAL and PROMPT settlement of all fair claims under its policies.

Cards of rates, forms of proposals, and every information can be obtained on application at the Head Office, 325, George-street, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank will be opened at BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, on the 2nd December proximo, under the charge of R. W. M'KELLAR, Esq., for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 20th November.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

BONDED or FREE WAREHOUSE, DWELLING-HOUSE, with extensive yard and sheds, suitable for carrying on a large import business, only a few rods from the Circular Quay, directly opposite the Mariners' Church, in George-street, for Sale by Auction, on the 4th December, by T. W. BOWDEN. See long advertisement in this paper.

AUCTIONEERING, &c.—Mr. ROBERT MURIEL, Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, undertakes sales of General Merchandise, namely,
DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS,
including sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
articles of vertu of a sterling character and merit, which R. M. is prepared to purchase for cash, make liberal advances thereon, or sell by public auction.

N.B.—Any further particulars required can be obtained on application personally, or by addressing to ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer, &c., opposite the Royal Hotel.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that the business hitherto carried on by COOKSON, BOWLER, and CO. will henceforth be carried on by JAMES DRUMMOND MACPHERSON.

All parties indebted to COOKSON, BOWLER, and CO., are hereby authorised to pay their accounts to Mr. MACPHERSON, who alone is authorised to receive and discharge the same.

COOKSON, BOWLER, and CO.
J. DRUMMOND MACPHERSON.
Lyttelton, 3rd November.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the SQUATTERS OF PEAK DOWNS and DISTRICT NORTH of BROAD SOUND.—The undersigned begs to inform the settlers of the above districts, and the public in general, that he has opened a large store at the head of the navigation, St. Lawrence Creek, Broad Sound, and is prepared to receive wool and goods for shipment.

N.B.—In connection with the above store there is a large wholesale and retail General Store—prices moderate.

A good and short road has been discovered from Waverley to Yattan. WILLIAM W. BOYES.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Pitt-street.—This noted Establishment is now to let. Mr. Hampton, being desirous of relinquishing possession a few months previous to his lease running out in March next, would be willing to treat with any person who has the means of entering into so lucrative a business—one, in fact, which only requires application to ensure a continuance of that success which has attended the present proprietor.

The rent hitherto has been £750 per year, but to the incoming tenant would be reduced to £500; and when it is considered that every appliance exists for preserving so profitable a business, and at the same time so respectable a one, the prospect to a suitable person would be of no ordinary character.

Further particulars can be ascertained on application to Mr. HAMPTON, on the premises, who will be found willing to treat liberally. November 25.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

MORISON'S No. 1 PILLS, for indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.

CONSTIPATED BOWELS.—MORISON'S No. 2 PILLS, taken in doses suited to the constitution of the patient, are a certain cure. A. J. WATT and CO., George-street, opposite Police Court.

TRICOPHEROUS, just received, price 1s. 6d. bottle. WEEKES, dispensing chemist, Parramatta-street.

SARSAPARILLA.—Hodgkinson and Company's Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in bottles, 3s. and 5s. 6d. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.—Fry's Soluble Chocolate in ¼ lb. cakes, Fry's Homœopathic Cocoa in packets, Fry's French Chocolate in sticks, drops, &c. Manufactured by J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol and London, and sold by grocers and other dealers.

The above and other descriptions of J. S. Fry and Sons' celebrated chocolate and cocoa may be obtained by all respectable dealers in the colonies, either from J. S. Fry and Sons' agents, or through merchants in England, and the public are respectfully invited to inquire expressly for them, in order to obtain really good articles.

ON SALE by the Undersigned.—
Heyward Tyler's soda water machines, with bottling rack, spare leathers, &c.
Soda water and ginger beer bottles, white and brown
Soda water and ginger beer corks, bottling wire
Pint wine corks, whiting in small casks
Sulphuric acid in carboys and jars
Essence of lemon, direct from Messina
Bleached and unbleached Jamaica and Cochin gingers
Gingerine, capsicine, and small chilies
Essence of spruce, winter green, and orange
Oil sassafras, peppermint, neroli, and cassia
Essence pineapple, ripstone pippin, pear, and raspberry
Essence grape, cherry, and black currant
Green oil of cognac, vanilla, tinfoil
Pure raspberry juice, orange and lemon peel
Acetic acid, orris root, &c.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

TRICOPHEROUS, Tricopherous, Tricopherous.—Barry's Tricopherous, 1s. 6d. the bottle; or 7s. 6d. the half dozen, at MYERS and SOLOMON'S, 477, George-street, next Fox's Booking-office.

GOOD NEWS for the Birds.—Fresh Hemp, Rape, and Canary Seeds, 4d. per lb. At HENRY'S Drug stores, 659, George-street, opposite Haymarket. Also, Maw and other seeds.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'s STOUT.—A parcel, to land ex Bengollyun, for SALE, by
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

THE undersigned have for SALE, to land ex Rangoon, a parcel of Allsopp's ALE, bottled by R. R. Byass, in pints and quarts.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE by the undersigned,
Allsopp and Son's No. 3 Burton ale
London and Colonial Co.'s ditto
London and Colonial Co.'s ale, stout, and extra stout, pints and quarts
Byass' bottled porter
Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s port, single to quadruple grape, MCO, VSO, and other bottling qualities
Martell's champagne, Vineyard Proprietors' (pale and dark), and mixing brandies, &c., &c.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES and GALLEYS. P. N. RUSSELL and CO. have received, ex Brilliant, a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, of American patterns, with fittings complete, including some of almost every size and price.
Register stoves, black and bright
Half-register stoves
Laundry stoves
Wood grates for country houses.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals—
Finest muscatel raisins
Soft shell almonds
Brandon's Neva candles, 12 to 16 oz.
New Kent hops
Colman's mustard
Ditto starch
Newfoundland codfish
Olive oil
Cavendish tobacco, 10-s and ½ lbs.
2 A Manila cigars
Key and JDKZ geneva, small contents
30 o.p. rum
Cosens' sherries, all descriptions
Cook's double diamond sherry
Crown sherry
Hunt's port, diamond, double diamond, treble diamond, and quadruple diamond
Hunt's port, in cases
Cook's ditto
Crown ditto
Spanish red wine
Bass's No. 3 ale
Ditto pale ale, in hogsheads and barrels
Tin plates
Muntz metal and nails
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

BEESWAX, Beeswax, purchased in small or large lots. W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 313, George-st.

NEW CANARY, Hemp, and Rape Seed, 4d. per lb. WATSON'S Drug Stores, Brickfield-hill.

MANILA CORDAGE, assorted, ½-in. to 5-in., now landing ex Bertha. A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, various brands and qualities always on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ON SALE.—A fine sample New Zealand POTATOES Apply at I. R. M. Co.'s Office, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.
Tea, sugar, tapioca, tobacco
Black and white pepper
Nutmegs, mace, and cloves
Starch, candles, beans, hops.
C. J. MULLER and CO., Wynyard-lane.

BOX TOYS, assorted Toys, Marbles, Swords. C. J. MULLER and CO., Wynyard-lane.

CAPE RAISINS, ex Agnes Irving, from Cape Town; Muscatel raisins, ex Queen Bee; currants, ex Cornwallis. Landing and for SALE, at the Stores of FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS.

FLOUR, best silk-dressed, on SALE at LUKER'S Steam Flour Mills, 341, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

ADELAIDE OATEN HAY, very superior, on SALE. RICHARD NESBITT and CO., Lower George-st.

HOBART TOWN OATEN HAY on SALE. RICHARD NESBITT and CO., Lower George-st.

HOBART TOWN and New Zealand POTATOES on SALE. RICHARD NESBITT and CO., Lower George-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

1200 BALTIC RED DEALS, now landing ex Northumberland. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

2000 BARRELS best PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

250,000 FEET COLONIAL HARDWOOD. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE of every description. Doors, sashes, architraves, skirting. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

300,000 HOBART SHINGLES and Palings. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

MUNTZ'S METAL and NAILS, all sizes, on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

FOR SALE, a TILBURY GIG. BENNETT'S, Camperdown.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a Newcastle COAL FIELD, consisting of 50 acres, freehold, situate in the heart of the Waratah Coal Company's leased land, and bounded on three sides by that company's land, containing a thirteen-foot seam of the finest description of coal yet discovered; a plan of which may be seen, and further particulars ascertained, on application to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney. Terms, liberal.

STATIONS for SALE, by R. FORBES, 78, King-st.: Queensland—17,000 sheep, lambs given in, in all December, well watered, capacity 35,000 sheep.

Bogan River—Two splendid fattening and breeding blocks of country very lightly stocked, plenty of grass river and lagoon water.

New South Wales—25,000 sheep, lambs given in, very fattening, capacity 50,000 sheep, and well watered.

Narran River, Birree and Culgoa—8000 sheep, large capacity; the most complete squattage of all the colonies.

Lachlan River—10 miles frontage, seven blocks partly stocked, very fattening, and noted brand of cattle.

Western District, very superior, with 12,000 sheep and 400 cattle.

CITY PROPERTY, Sussex-street, nearly opposite Pyrmont Bridge and New Company's Wharf. For SALE, a choice Block, with four houses and stables, which brings in £3 2s. week rent. FORBES, 78, King-street.

40,000 STORE SHEEP for SALE—
4,000 ewes, aged, Liverpool Plains
5,000 ditto, maiden, ditto
2,500 ditto, near Gulligal
15,000 wethers, Darling Downs
2,500 ditto, near Gulligal
5,000 ditto, New England
3,000 ewes, on the Macintyre
2,000 ditto on the Hunter
10,000 ditto, New England.
FORBES, 78, King-street, stock and station agent.

NAMOI RIVER.—Wanted to purchase a Station with 5000 to 10,000 sheep. R. FORBES, King-street.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.—Wanted to purchase a Station with 5000 to 10,000 sheep. FORBES, King-street.

EWES for SALE, Choice and young, 4000, together with 2000 Lambs given in. FORBES, King-street.

RAMS.—The undersigned have received, per Bengollyun, a few Rams, of the celebrated Rambouillet Prince Imperial breed, in fine condition. These rams were exhibited at the Grand International Cattle Show, London, and will be on show at Burt's, in Pitt-street, after Friday, the 29th instant. Weight of fleece, 13 lbs. each.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
Household furniture, comprising horsehair sofas, couches, chairs, chests of drawers, washstands, tables, fenders, carpets, rugs, bedsteads, bedding, and a general assortment of kitchen requisites, &c., &c. Also, clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

House, Shop, and Land.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. H. Canner, butcher (who is about retiring from business and returning to England by La Hogue), to sell by auction, the undermentioned properties
On WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, at 12 o'clock, on the Ground,
1. Two allotments of Land, situated in the township of Liverpool, near the Railway Station, in the principal street.
Also, on THURSDAY, 4th December, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises,
2. A five-roomed House, stone and brick built, also outhouses, situated in Burton-street, Darlinghurst, in the most healthy part of the city, with a view of the harbour.

First-class Turn-out.

Upstanding Bay Gelding.
Handsome Four-wheeled Dogcart
Set of Silver-mounted Harness

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. B. Scully to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A fine upstanding bay gelding, black points, about 16 hands high, thoroughly good, and quiet in saddle and harness.
A handsome four-wheel dogcart, built to order regardless of expense a few months since; also
A set of silver-mounted harness, and
A really first-class saddle and bridle, superior finish.
The above forming one of the neatest and most complete turn-outs in the colony, and is parted with on account of the owner leaving his present premises.

A Splendid Opportunity for an Industrious Man who understands gardening.

Eligible Freehold Property,
Comprising Ten Acres of rich arable Land, securely fenced, on which is erected a very pretty Weatherboard Cottage, with washhouse, stabling, &c., all built, within the last six months, of the best colonial hardwood, and lined throughout with cedar. There is a beautiful well of the purest water close to the house.
The grounds which are tastefully laid out, are stocked with about two hundred young grape vines, and choice trees, all of which are thriving wonderfully.

Terms—One-fifth cash, the residue may remain secured on the property, at 5 per cent., for 7 or 9 years.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. H. Reynolds, whose present occupation compels him to live in town, to sell by auction, on the premises, Abergavenny Cottage, near Doherty's boiling-down establishment, about two miles from the Botany Road Toll-gate, on FRIDAY, December 5, at 11 o'clock,
His pretty cottage and land
Useful and substantial furniture
Elegant cottage pianoforte
Loo and dining tables
Chairs, couches, bedsteads
Chests of drawers, &c., &c.
2 valuable rifles
Gelding, 5 years old, stanch in harness, and broken to saddle
New spring cart
Poultry, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

At Botany-street, next Jones's Public-house.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture
Rosewood Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves
Couch and Chairs
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Carpets, Rugs, Fenders, and Irons
Washstands, Dressing Tables
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries. Also,
Cochin China Fowls.
At the residence of Mrs. G. B. Dyer, Botany-street, Redfern, near the Bridge.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
Useful and substantial household furniture, pianoforte, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Firewood.
On Patent Slip Wharf.

TUESDAY MORNING, 2nd December.

To Coal and Fuel Merchants, Engineers, Millers, Bakers, and others.
In Lots to suit Purchasers.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Patent Slip Wharf, on TUESDAY MORNING, at half-past 10, [illegible]
100 tons firewood.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Surplus Stores of the Immigrant Ship Northumberland.
On Campbell's Wharf.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2nd December, at 3 o'clock.

To Ship Store Dealers, Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.
Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The surplus stores of the immigrant ship Northumberland, comprising
Salt beef and pork
Tea, sugar, coffee
Preserved meats and soups
Raisins, currants
Oatmeal, rice, biscuits
Flour, pearl barley
Molasses, lime juice
Disinfecting fluid, chloride lime
Butter, soap, pepper
Emigrants' fittings and galley
Water tanks, &c.
Terms at sale.

Attractive Christmas Clearance Sale.
To close various shipments.
At the Stores of S. A. Joseph, Esq.

On WEDNESDAY next, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Most Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers to the New Zealand Market, Wine and Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Chemists, Druggists, Oil and Colourmen, and the Trade generally.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To close sundry shipments before the end of the year.
Comprising the following goods.
186 Packages Christmas Fruits
1100 Packages Finest Assorted Teas
87 Packages Coffee
1400 Bags Rice
376 Bags Sugar
587 Boxes Candles
2340 Packages Oilmen's Stores, from the first makers
896 Packages Drugs and Chemicals
1874 Packages Wines and Spirits
640 Ditto Ale and Porter
368 Packages Provisions
676 Packages Oils, Paints, &c.
166 Ditto Colza Oil
15 Bales 3-bushel Bags
10 Bales Woolpacks
15 Packages Canvas, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from S. A. Joseph, Esq., to submit for unreserved sale by auction, at his stores, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd December, at 11 o'clock prompt, in consequence of contemplated changes in the firm at the commencement of the new year.
An extensive variety of new goods; detailed particulars of which will appear.
Terms, very liberal at sale.

Java Sugar.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Mary Agnes, Saabye, from Batavia.

FRIDAY, 5th December.

To Grocers and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
The balance of the damaged Java sugars, ex Mary Agnes, comprising
Ration, counter, and crystal sorts.
Terms, cash.

Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Provisions.
Important Preliminary Announcement.

FRIDAY, 5th December.

To Grocers and others.
Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
An invoice of oilmen's stores (now landing) from the house of W. Gillard and Co., Finsbury-place, London, purveyors to the House of Lords, and the International Exhibition, 1862. Also,
General groceries
Sperm candles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Baltic Deals.
A direct shipment from Hamburg, per Alfred.
On an early day.
Notice to Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.
Important Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, on an early day, as soon as landed,
Ex Alfred, from Hamburg,
1249 Baltic deals, 9 x 3, 11 to 21 feet long.
This small shipment of deals was selected with great care, specially for transmission to this market. They are all in first-rate order, and will be landed and ready for the inspection of the trade in a few days.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers.
To Warehousemen
To Clothiers
To Outfitters.

☞ 180 Packages of New Summer Goods.
Just landed ex Henry Miller and Cumberland.

TUESDAY, December 2.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A first-class shipment of new goods, comprising
2 cases rich Norwich checks, silk stripes
2 ditto chene mohairs
2 ditto checked ditto
1 ditto broche barege Anglais
1 ditto broche mohairs
1 ditto jaspe ditto
4 ditto Earlston ginghams
2 ditto coloured satteen
1 ditto white and coloured quilting
3 ditto angola and striped ditto
1 ditto tamboured muslins
1 ditto book and jaconet ditto
4 ditto coloured roll shirting
2 ditto white ditto ditto
4 ditto 72, 80, 90, and 108 inch white mosquito nets
1 ditto 90 and 108 inch figured ditto ditto
6 ditto 9-8 Anglais brilliants
10 ditto 5-4 light and mauve prints
4 ditto rich printed French muslins
6 ditto fine cream-coloured hollands
3 ditto ditto undressed hollands
3 ditto ditto mantle lawns
4 bales saxony Welsh flannels
2 ditto coloured ditto ditto
2 ditto printed ditto ditto
6 cases ladies' silk parachutes, newest styles
1 ditto ditto ditto, black
3 cases ditto French coutille stays
3 ditto ditto English ditto ditto, front fastenings
1 case children's and girls' bands, assorted
4 cases skirt steel
6 ditto netted skirts, new patterns
2 ditto skeleton ditto, 14 to 40 hoops
3 ditto alpaca umbrellas
3 ditto gingham ditto, wheeltops
1 case gig ditto, bamboo sticks
6 bales 33 and 36 inch grey domestics
4 ditto 72 and 80 inch ditto ditto
6 cases white longcloths, assorted qualities
10 bales 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Witney blankets
4 cases 6-4 printed oil baizes, new patterns
2 ditto 5-8 and 7-8 lawn handkerchiefs
2 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 madder ditto
2 bales 6-4 patent felt carpeting
2 cases star tapes, assorted
1 case imperial ditto
1 ditto dress whalebone and busks
2 cases sheet pins, 11-3
2 ditto ounce pins.

HOSIERY AND SHIRTS.
Ladies' fine white cotton hose, assorted qualities
Ditto fancy stripe ditto ditto
Ditto white and brown merino hose
Girls' three-quarter fancy hose
Ditto fine white hose, 4, 5, and 6 sizes
Children's fancy socks
Ditto worsted ditto
Ditto fine white
Men's Spanish brown half-hose
Ditto fancy striped ditto ditto
Ditto fine rough brown ditto
Ditto nova spun silk shirts
Ditto fancy merino ditto
Ditto white lambswool ditto
Ditto white cotton ditto
Gents' fine white shirts, eurekas
Ditto ditto O. S. ditto
Ditto fancy Swiss fronts
Ditto fancy regatta, new patterns
Ditto melton cloth shirts
Ditto saxony flannel ditto
Ditto crimean ditto ditto
Ditto heavy Scotch twill ditto.

MILLINERY AND HATS.
Rich French flowers and wreaths
Ladies' and maids' fine rich straw hats
Ditto ditto, fancy ditto ditto
Ditto cap fronts, new designs
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
Black and fancy chenille nets
Scarboro' rolls and frizzets
Chenille and pearl coronets
Ostrich and fancy feathers
Aquatic and grenada hats
Men's extra fine panama hats
Ditto extra fine French felt ditto
Boys' and youths' cloth and fancy caps.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ The auctioneers would solicit the especial attention of the trade to this sale of really first-class goods; they can confidently assert that it comprises the most choice and extensive assortment offered for public sale. The whole being unreserved, the sale will commence punctually at 11, at which time the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

Bostock
H. Wallach
Henry Worms
A. and J. Hart.

676 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
☞ All New Spring Goods.
Ex Stornoway
Maid of Judah
Woolloomooloo
Alpine
Cumberland
Henry Miller.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, December 8th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. L. and S. Spyer to submit for public sale, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Rooms, George-street,
676 trunks boots and shoes.
Comprising the most choice assortment offered this season.

MEN'S GOODS.
Gents' best quality patent wellingtons
Ditto medium ditto ditto
Gents' best calf wellingtons, French fronts, square edges
Ditto ditto ditto, medium substance
Ditto ditto walking wellingtons, square edges
Ditto French wellingtons, bevel edges
Ditto ditto ditto, pegged
Ditto patent dress half-wellingtons
Ditto calf half-wellingtons, best quality, bevel edges
Ditto ditto ditto, medium substance
Ditto ditto ditto, square edges
Ditto French calf ditto, pegged
Ditto kid leg patent dress boots, E.S.
Ditto ditto, medium
Ditto morocco leg, enamel pearl button, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, square edges
Ditto memel leg, calf goloshed, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto, bevel edges
Men's calf bluchers, sprigged, H.B.
Ditto stout kip ditto ditto
Ditto military bluchers, tipped heels
Ditto light calf ditto, square edges
Youths' stout bluchers, 1 to 4
Boys' ditto ditto, 10 to 13.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S GOODS.
Super patent calf shoes, black bottoms
Coloured cashmere, E.F., patent tipped
Black ditto, E.F., ditto
Girls' coloured balmorals, morocco, 6 to 9
Ditto ditto, ditto, 2 to 5
Children's coloured morocco straps, 2 to 5
Girls' ditto ditto, 6 to 9
Children's enamel and patent calf, 2 to 5
Women's cordovan lace boots, leather-lined
Maids' ditto ditto, 1 and 2
Girls' ditto ditto, 6 to 9
Ditto ditto ditto, 10 to 13
Women's grain leather lace boots
Maids' ditto ditto, 1 and 2
Girls' ditto ditto, 6 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto, 4 and 5
Ladies' enamel goloshed kid boots, E.S.
Girls' memel patent ditto, 10 to 13
Ladies' enamel goloshed cloth lace boots
Ditto ditto ditto, E.S. ditto
Maids' ditto ditto, lace ditto
Girls' enamel goloshed cloth button ditto
Children's enamel balmoral boots, 3 to 5
Ditto coloured morocco ditto, 2 to 5
Ditto kid enamel goloshed, button ditto, 10 to 13
Ladies' black French delaine boots, P.B., E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, lace
Ditto ditto ditto, medium quality
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, best quality
Ditto coloured satin Francais ditto, E.S.
Ladies' patent enamel slippers
Ditto brussels and venetian ditto.

_ The auctioneers would request the trade to delay their purchases to the above day, as their instructions are to close every package, and thereby affording to them an opportunity that cannot again occur for some time.
Terms liberal.

Rich Grenadine Shawls
Check Tissue ditto;
Rich Llama ditto
Embroidered Cashmere ditto.

TUESDAY, December 3rd.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 cases, comprising
Rich grenadine shawls
Check tissue ditto
Rich llama ditto
Embroidered cashmere ditto
Summer cloth mantles
Check mohair ditto
Girls' and maids' ditto ditto.
☞ Just landed ex Cumberland.
Terms at sale.

Splendid Shipment of
Port and Sherry Wine
Martell's and Hennessey's Brandy
French Case ditto
Foreign Liqueurs
Byass' Ale and Porter
Barclay's Porter
Bass' Ale, in bulk.

FRIDAY, December 5th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Several large parcels of really choice wines,
Just landed,
Ex Cumberland
Henry Miller.
These wines being of a very choice quality, the Auctioneers would invite the especial attention of the trade, the same being for positive unreserved sale.
Particulars in future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
115 Packages of General Drapery, &c.
Just Landed ex Cornwallis and Bengollyun.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, December 3rd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
115 packages general drapery, slops, calicoes, millinery, ribbons.
Particulars in future advertisements.

South Country Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. James Marks, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of fine upstanding colts, just arrived, in good condition, and suitable for all kinds of harness.

On Account of whom it may concern.
6 Hogsheads Ale,
Ex Cumberland.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Cumberland, ——, master, from London,
GW&Co.,
5 hogsheads Bass' ale, pricked
1 ditto ditto ullaged.
Terms, cash.

Choice Sparkling Wines.
Claret, Burgundy, &c.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 2nd December.

To close accounts.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
To close accounts,
74 cases very choice champagne
23 ditto ditto sparkling hock
14 ditto ditto ditto still hock
60 ditto burgundy
140 ditto claret.
Terms at sale.

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22 hogsheads Ale.

For Sale by Auction, at Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay.
On TUESDAY, 2nd December, at quarter-past 11 o'clock.

10 hogsheads E. I. Pale Ale
12 ditto No. 3 strong Ale.
Ex Leander.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO will sell by auction, at Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at quarter-past 11 o'clock,
Ex Leander,
FS over S,
1-15—10 hogsheads J. and A. Griffiths' Lichfield E. I. pale ale
16-30—12 hogsheads No. 3 strong ale.
Terms at sale.

Corks.
61 Cases.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and others.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 2nd December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
61 cases corks as follows:—
F— 1 case superfine velvet wine corks
S— 8 ditto velvet wine corks
PS— 6 ditto ditto ditto
P—15 ditto ditto ditto ditto
E—31 ditto corks.
Terms at sale.

Christmas Wines.

Attractive Sale by Auction.

TUESDAY, 2nd December.

Comprising a great variety of
Very choice Sherries
Offley's celebrated Port
Champagne, Sparkling and Still Hock
Claret, Cider
Brandy, Martell's and other, dark and pale
Whisky, Scotch and Irish
Old Tom
Rum
Beer, &c.

Important to Country Buyers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Wolfen, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Extensive shipments, recently arrived, of choice wines, spirits, beer, &c., as follows:—

OFFLEY'S PORT WINES.
Triangle over single grape,
20 hogsheads Offley's port
60 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Triangle over treble grape,
14 hogsheads Offley's port
26 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Triangle over quadruple grape,
8 hogsheads Offley's port
16 quarter-casks ditto ditto
100 barrels Lisbon port.

SHERRIES.
Star,
2 hogsheads Burdon's sherry
12 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Double star,
10 quarter-casks Burdon's sherry.
Quadruple star,
1 hogshead Burdon's sherry
4 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Diamond, VP conjoined,
5 hogsheads Campbell's sherry
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto.

MADEIRA.
BH— 5 quarter-casks Vidonia Madeira
GB—14 ditto ditto ditto
GB over S— 4 ditto ditto ditto
B— 5 ditto ditto ditto.

SPIRITS, &c.
25 hogsheads dark brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 hogsheads pale brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 hogsheads Hennessy's dark brandy
12 ditto Martell's dark brandy
100 cases pale brandy
250 ditto Bishop's ginger brandy
200 ditto ditto old tom
50 hogsheads B.P. rum
20 hogsheads ditto
20 barrels ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Grocers, Confectioners, Storekeepers, Druggists, and others.

Split Peas
Castor Oil
Chutnee and Curry Powder
Guava Jelly
Citron, Mangoe, and Pineapple Preserves.
Ex John Lawson, from Calcutta.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Margaret-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th December, at 11 o'clock,
Ex John Lawson, from Calcutta,
49 bags split peas
50 cases castor oil, pints and half-pints
20 ditto curry powder
20 ditto chutnee
20 ditto guava jelly
7 ditto citron preserves
7 ditto mangoe ditto
6 ditto pineapple ditto.
Terms at sale.

THE SCHOONER REBECCA,
Colonial Built, 70 Tons Register.
Just returned from the Islands.
For Sale by Auction on TUESDAY, 2nd December.
Also her Cargo, consisting of
TORTOISE AND PEARL SHELL.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from J. Cuthbert, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The splendid clipper schooner
REBECCA; also her cargo,
Consisting of
800 lbs. finest tortoiseshell
5 tons pearlshell,
which was selected by the late commander, Captain Devlin, with his usual care and judgment.

The Rebecca is a colonial built schooner of 70 tons register, but carries with ease 120 tons; she is sheathed with yellow metal, is exceedingly well found, and is in perfect order.

She has on board a large quantity of goods used in island trading, including tobacco, beads, tomahawks, &c., and provisions sufficient to last for six months; also a chronometer by Cameron, Liverpool. She can be sent to sea immediately.

Inventory in course of preparation.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the vessel prior to th day of sale.

The Rebecca and her cargo are for bona fide unreserved sale, solely on account of the lamented death of Captain Devlin.

Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

TUESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Tallow
Hides
Black oil, &c.
Terms at sale.

_ Messrs. W. Dean and Co. beg to inform Merchants, Shippers, and others interested, that they will in future hold their weekly sales of Produce, on TUESDAYS, at 11 o'clock, instead of on Fridays, as heretofore.

Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

Absolute and Unreserved Sale of about (one thousand) 1000 Packages Boots and Shoes.
Manufactured specially for this market by Frederick Bostock and Edwin Bostock, of Northampton and Stafford.
By order of Messrs. Hyam and Co.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Hyam and Co. to submit to public competition, for bona fide unreserved sale, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,
About one thousand packages, consisting of
Men's enamelled napoleons, M.S., pegged
Ditto patent wellingtons, bevils
Ditto ditto short ditto
Ditto calf wellingtons, M.S., pegged
Ditto ditto, bevil
Ditto short ditto
Ditto calf elastic sides, kid tops
Ditto patent ditto, wrinkled
Ditto all buckskin, E.S.
Ditto oxonians, elastic fronts
Ditto calf bluchers, bradded
Youths' and boy's calf prince georges, 10-5
Ditto ditto bluchers, ditto
Ditto kip ditto, ditto
Ditto elastic side boots, ditto
Ditto calf ditto, ditto
Ladies' bronze morocco and kid, E.S.
Ditto ditto, springs
Ditto cashmere, lonian, and cloth E.S. and lace
Ditto leather lace boots
Girls' bronze kid coloured and black cashmere
Ditto cloth, elastic, and button, 6-13
Children's kid, bronze, &c., 3-5.
The auctioneers beg to inform the trade, country buyers, and exporters that every package advertised will be positively sold, without the least reserve, Messrs. Hyam and Co. having determined to give them an opportunity of replenishing their stocks at such prices as may be realised by fair competition.
Terms liberal.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Star of Eve, Dawson, master, from Foochow.
Damaged Teas.

Unreserved Sale by Auction at the Stores of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Margaret-street, on THURSDAY, 4th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Margaret-street, on THURSDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Star of Eve—damaged by sea water.
GW over J in inverted triangle.
1996 packages TEA, as follows:—

No.		Slightly.	Much.
No.	1—Boxes orange pekoe,	191	9
	182—Ditto congon,	122	
	183—Ditto ditto	108	82
	184—Ditto ditto	81	20
	185—Ditto ditto	51	12
	186—Ditto ditto	157	16
	187—Ditto ditto	124	15
	211—Ditto ditto	113	36
	188—Chests congon,	61	6
	191—Ditto ditto	14	11
	192—Ditto ditto	53	2
	195—Ditto ditto	33	
	196—Ditto ditto	38	
	197—Ditto ditto	45	
	210—Ditto ditto	25	2
	189—Half-chests congon,	31	8
	190—Ditto ditto	21	10
	193—Ditto ditto	70	
	194—Ditto ditto	37	
	198—Ditto ditto	24	
	199—Ditto ditto	19	
	200—Ditto ditto	27	1
	201—Ditto ditto	67	
	205—Ditto ditto	54	2
	206—Ditto ditto	28	
	207—Ditto ditto	15	
	208—Ditto ditto	11	
	209—Ditto ditto	43	
		1663	232

Also in bond,
188— 3 chests congon, very much damaged
191—43 ditto ditto, ditto
192—12 ditto ditto, ditto
210—19 ditto ditto, ditto
189—13 half-chests ditto, ditto
190—11 ditto ditto, ditto.
101
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Two Days' Unreserved Clearance Sale, at the Stores, and on account of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

To close accounts to the end of the year.
Also, Damaged Teas, ex Star of Eve.

Sale Days,
THURSDAY, 4th December, and
FRIDAY, 5th December.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, Tea Dealers, Tobacconists, Shippers, Millers, Bakers, Speculators, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Margaret-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th December, at 11 o'clock,
1996 packages damaged teas, ex Star of Eve.
Also, to close accounts.
The balance of the cargo ex E. T. L., viz.,
110 tons Chilian flour, in 100lb. bags, and
15 ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
The balance of the cargo ex Victoria, viz.,
130 tons Chilian flour, in 100lb bags.
Ex Glimpse,
5 tons Californian flour, slightly damaged.
Ex Active,
150 tons Launceston flour, viz.,
Scone Mill, 20 tons
Strathmore, 40 ditto
Emerald Mills, 25 ditto
Carrick Mills, 20 ditto
Hardon Mills and
Albion Mills, 12 tons
Lake River, 15 ditto
Gemieson's, 10 ditto.
_ The flour can be inspected any time previous to the day of sale, and samples can be obtained on application to the auctioneers.

SUGARS, TEAS, &c.,
70 tons Pampanga sugar, ex Reveley
180 tons Mauritius sugars, embracing a large variety.
200 chests congou, ex Confucius
134 ditto congou, ex Antagonist
290 half-chests congou, ex Antagonist
30 cases Manila cigars
4 tons plantation coffee.
Also, numerous parcels of groceries and oilmen's stores, to clear out invoices, and
Choice ports and sherry wines
Light wines
Brandies
Rum
Geneva, &c.
Further particulars will appear in future advertisement.
Terms, very liberal at sale.

BALMAIN.

COMMODIOUS COTTAGE RESIDENCE, at the foot of Duke-street, overlooking Waterview Bay, now occupied by Mr. Elliott, formerly by Captain Dye.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th December, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, bounded on the north-west by the south-eastern side of Duke-place 46 feet; on the south-west by a line 168 feet to the property formerly belonging to Captain Nicholson; on the south-east by that property 102 feet; on the north-east by a line 23½ feet; again on the north-west by a line 63½ links; again on the south-west by a line 80 links; again on the north-west by a line 12 links to Duke-place; lastly, on the south-west by the moiety of Duke-place to point of commencement, on which is that

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE,

built principally of stone, containing back and front verandahs, six rooms, kitchen, with yard, garden, &c.

☞ This is a well-known property, in one of the best positions in Balmain, close to the ferry. It is now occupied by Mr. Elliott, at a rental of £60 per annum.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST.

ALMA HOUSE and GROUNDS, WILLIAM and VICTORIA STREETS, adjoining the Craigend Estate.

IN ONE OR THREE LOTS, TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th December, at 11 o'clock,

All that valuable corner block of land, having about the following frontages:—

100 feet to Upper William-street
120 feet to Victoria-street
100 feet to Craigend-street,

on which is that stone built family residence,

ALMA HOUSE,

containing verandah and 9 apartments, with kitchen and laundry built of wood, and spacious yard, &c., at the rear.

This valuable city property has been subdivided into three lots.

LOT 1, having about 55½ feet frontage to William-street, and 120 feet frontage to Victoria-street; on this lot are the house and other improvements.

LOT 2.—A building site having a frontage of about 22½ feet to William-street, with a depth about 107 feet.

LOT 3.—A corner allotment having about 22½ feet frontage to William-street, and about 90 feet to a street dividing it from Craigend-terrace.

It will be sold as subdivided, or in one lot to suit purchasers.

☞ It will be admitted by those acquainted with the above property, that it occupies the choicest position in this favourite portion of the city—the heights of Darlinghurst.

The view from the site is unequalled, commanding the harbour and surrounding scenery; and as the position is at the junction of several main streets, this view cannot be interrupted or built out.

Alma House is at present occupied by Madame Jaffa whose lease expires at the end of the year.

Cards to view may be obtained at the Rooms, where also a plan may be inspected.

Terms at sale.

Fine Teas.
Ex Algernon
Ex Antagonist
Ex Shakspeare
Ex Esmeralda
Ex Juverna
Ex China
Ex Sunbeam.
492 Packages.

For Positively Unreserved Sale, TUESDAY next, the 2nd December.

Chests, Halves, and Boxes.
Comprising an extensive assortment of
Congous
Souchong
S. O. Pekoe.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock prompt,

492 packages fine teas
Chests
Halves
Boxes
Comprising Souchong
Congou
S. O. pekoe.

Ex Esmeralda,
40 chests souchong congou, No. 88.
Ex Algernon,
20 chests fine congou, No. 5.
Ex Juverna,
12 chests fine congou, No. 17.
Ex China,
100 boxes S. O. pekoe, 20 lbs.
Ex Sunbeam,
60 chests fine congou, No. 12
50 ditto ditto ditto, No. 11.
Ex Algernon,
206 boxes fine new congou, 13 lbs.
Ex Agincourt,
4 half-chests congou.
Ex Antagonist,
5 half-chests congou, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd December.

Damaged Teas
344 Packages.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Algernon, ——— master, from China.
Slightly Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Speculators, and others.

Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co's Importation.
Time—11 o'clock prompt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock prompt,

344 packages fine teas, ex Algernon, slightly damaged by sea water.

Season 1862 and 1863.
TD & Co. in triangle over J M.

No. 1—15 boxes congou
2— 7 ditto ditto
3— 6 chests ditto
4— 7 chests ditto
5—21 half-chests ditto
6—11 chests ditto
7— 4 chests ditto
9—10 half-chests ditto
10—15 ditto ditto
11— 6 ditto ditto
12—22 chests ditto
13—19 ditto ditto
14—30 ditto ditto
15— 7 boxes ditto
16—19 chests ditto
17— 7 ditto ditto
18— 5 ditto ditto
19— 8 half-chests ditto
20—12 chests ditto
21—27 half-chests ditto
22— 3 ditto ditto
24—22 chests ditto
25—10 ditto ditto
26—13 half-chests ditto
27— 7 ditto ditto
28—13 boxes ditto
29— 2 chests ditto
30—10 ditto ditto
31— 5 half-chests ditto
32— 1 box ditto.

Terms, cash.

The quality of these teas will be found well adapted to the present requirements of the market, and being for positively unreserved sale, buyers will do well to inspect the samples prior to the day of sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron
American Brooms
Clothes Pegs
Ironmongery
Stockholm Tar
Canvas
White Lead
Paints
Tin Plates
Nails
Dry Colours
Tarpaulins
Manila Rope
Sash Weights
Ammunition
Glassware, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,

Several large parcels of the above,
Damaged and sound.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Confectionery
Jujubes
Pastiles.

To Confectioners
To Grocers
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock prompt,

TD in diamond S outside,
Ex Colonial Empire,
4 cases pastiles, each containing 18 10 lb. boxes
8 ditto jujubes, each containing 18 10 lb. ditto.
Ex Queensland,
10 cases Scotch confectionery, assorted, viz.:
6 10 lb. boxes imperial lozenges
3 10 lb. ditto ditto peppermint
2 10 lb. ditto ditto fancy
2 10 lb. ditto pink and white almonds
5 10 lb. ditto Scotch mixtures.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd December.

Wax Vestas
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Provisions
Starch
Blue
Whiting
Fruit
Confectionery
Crystallized Jujubes, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

TUESDAY, 2nd December.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Alliance, Sandron, master, from Liverpool.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Alliance, Sandron, master, from Liverpool,
C over D in diamond,
624—1 case, containing
15 dozen Crimean shirts, much damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

☞ Preliminary Notice.
☞ To Stationers, Newspaper Proprietors, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

Important Sale of
Wrapping Papers
Printing ditto
Drapers' ditto
Writing ditto
Foolscap ditto
Paper Bags
Envelopes
Blotting Papers.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day,

The above shipment.
Now landing ex Leander.

TUESDAY, 2nd December.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., just landed, comprising

M in diamond—
2381—1 case, 60 pieces, broche mohairs
R in diamond, I outside—
1417—1 case, 150 men's grasscloth sacs
322—1 ditto, 30 dozen, hoop nett skirts
323—1 ditto, same contents
RS in triangle—
2663—1 case, 180 men's grasscloth brighton sacs
530—1 ditto, 156 men's white linen drill sacs
1495—1 ditto, 150 men's grasscloth sacs
G in diamond—
30—1 case, 40 pieces, linen gingham
23-24—2 ditto, each 48 pieces, mauve check ginghams
DN over G in diamond—
66—1 case, 25 ends bordered summer tweeds
67—1 ditto, 23 ditto ditto ditto, coatings
68—1 ditto, 15 ditto shepherd plaids
B 4810—1 ditto, 18 pieces, imitation Welsh flannels
4811—1 ditto, 18 pieces, ditto ditto ditto
D 629—1 ditto, 108 trimmed chene and stripe barege dresses
628—1 ditto, 170 Indiana shawls, silk-bound, worked in corners
626—1 ditto, 119 trimmed barege Anglais gauze dresses
627—1 ditto, 120 ditto ditto ditto ditto
625—1 ditto, 10½ dozen, gents' crimean shirts, bound silk
624—1 ditto, 15 dozen, ditto ditto ditto, ditto, with collars
623—1 ditto, 15 dozen, ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
559—1 bale, 12 pieces, 4-4 Dutch carpeting
S in diamond—
22—1 case, 40 dozen, men's brown cotton shirts
23—1 ditto, same as 22
24—1 ditto, 40 dozen, men's brown cotton pants
25—1 ditto, 40 dozen, men's fine merino shirts, in boxes
26—1 ditto, 200 dozen, men's 2-thread stout brown cotton half-hose
39—1 ditto, 200 dozen, women's fine white cotton hose
47—1 ditto, 200 dozen, men's fancy stripe cotton half-hose
LGH—
1551—1 ditto, 150 dozen, men's superior drab and lemon sacs
1582—1 ditto, 50 dozen, men's shepherd plaid sacs, alpaca lined and bound
706—1 ditto, 45 ditto, men's shepherd plaid shooting coats
1506—1 ditto, 55 dozen, men's light and dark grey flannel sacs
608—1 ditto, 120 pairs, men's fancy doe trousers, ¼ F. F.
551—1 ditto, 150 pairs, men's shepherd plaid vests, S. B. &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The Hero of Waterloo.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day,

The lease, license, bar, and gas fittings of that well-known public House, the Hero of Waterloo, Miller's Point. Also the entire household furniture.

Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Preliminary Advertisement.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
THE PICK OF THE WHOLE CITY.
Valuable Block of Land, at the
CORNER of HUNTER and WOLFE STREETS.

TITLE direct from the Crown. For particulars apply to R. G. Ellis, Esq., solicitor, Sydney.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th December,

The whole of that extensive and valuable block of land, at the CORNER of HUNTER and WOLFE STREETS, CITY OF NEWCASTLE, well known as the land granted as a site for the Roman Catholic church, school, and residence. It has 2 CHAINS 4 LINKS FRONTAGE to HUNTER-STREET and 1 CHAIN 45 LINKS to WOLFE-STREET.

☞ This is beyond doubt one of the most valuable blocks of land in Newcastle. It is in the VERY HEART of the CITY, with extensive frontage to two principal streets.

⁂ It will be sold in ONE or MORE LOTS, to suit purchasers.

Full particulars in a few days.

REGENTVILLE ESTATE.

Preliminary Advertisement.
SECOND GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.
CENTRAL DIVISION

Comprising as follows:—
120 acres, more or less, part of Single's 240 acres
350 acres, more or less, part of Lord's 1000 acres
1500 acres, grant to J. Jamison
200 acres, part of Bradley's 400 acres
330 acres, grant to J. Jamison
500 acres, originally Bertha, Oscar, Malvina, and Edgar Luttrell, on Mulgoa Creek

3000 acres, more or less.

The whole as recently surveyed and subdivided into FARMS OF FROM 15 TO 125 ACRES EACH.

Title—unexceptionable. For particulars apply to Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagees to hold the
SECOND GREAT SALE
of the Regentville Estate by public auction, at BEATSON'S HOTEL, PENRITH, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 5th January, 1863.

☞ PLANS in preparation. Full particulars will be published in a few days.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

Valuable Properties at the
CORNER OF CASTLEREAGH AND CAMPBELL STREETS.

LOT 1.—Block of Land, 21 feet to Castlereagh-street, and 135 feet deep.
LOT 2.—Small Shop, now let to Mr. Mitchell.
LOT 3.—THE NELSON HOTEL, corner of Castlereagh and Campbell streets.
LOT 4.—Two-story House adjoining, fronting Campbell-street.
LOT 5.—Four Brick Cottages in Campbell-street, with a store at the rear.

TITLE unquestionable.
Terms at sale.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th December,

The following valuable city properties:—

LOT 1. Valuable block of land, having
21 FEET FRONTAGE TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET, and 135 FEET IN DEPTH,
with reserved back entrance from Campbell-street.

⁂ This lot adjoins Mr. Simon's new houses in Castlereagh-street. The very great depth renders it valuable, as it has reserved back entrance as above.

Lot 2. SMALL GROCERY SHOP, now let to Mr. Mitchell. A two-story brick building, with out-offices at the rear and side entrance from Castlereagh-street.

⁂ The present tenant has leased and lived on these premises for the last twenty-five years—a tolerable guarantee that it is a paying property.

Lot 3. THE NELSON HOTEL, at the corner of Castlereagh and Campbell streets. It is most substantially built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof.

GROUND FLOOR: Bar, two parlours, bedroom, kitchen and scullery, with private entrance from Castlereagh-street.

FIRST FLOOR: Two good bedrooms; good yard at the rear, with portion of a range of stabling; water laid on, and back entrance from Castlereagh-street.

Stands on a block of land having
81½ FEET FRONTAGE TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
43 FEET TO CAMPBELL-STREET.

☞ This is a very valuable corner property, and, with the improvements about to be carried out opposite, has a much larger prospective value. Now licensed, in full trade, and let to a respectable tenant.

LOT 4.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE adjoining the Nelson Hotel, in Campbell-street, now let to Mr. Sweeting.

It is built of brick on stone foundation, with shingled roof, and contains seven good apartments, yard at the rear, and reserved side entrance to the yard from Campbell-street.

LOT 5.—FOUR TWO-ROOM BRICK COTTAGES, fronting Campbell-street, with good yard, &c., at the rear, and a building which has been used as a store, which is accessible by the reserved side entrance from Campbell-street. The whole occupy a block of land having
71½ FEET FRONTAGE TO CAMPBELL-STREET, 90 FEET IN DEPTH,
with back entrance from Campbell-street.

☞ This property is in the market for bona fide sale, and is well worthy attention from its position, and being a corner property of considerable extent and yielding a good and certain income.

Preliminary Notice.

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.
PORTUS' MILLS, MORPETH.
Title.—For full particulars apply to Messrs. SPAIN and BOXBURGH, the Exchange, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell, early in JANUARY, 1863, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,

That extensive and well known property, PORTUS' MILLS, situate at MORPETH.

☞ Full particulars of this valuable property will appear in a few days.

Preliminary Notice.

Unreserved Sale of
Port and Sherry Wines, in quarters and hogsheads
Martell's and Hennessy's Brandies, Pale and Dark, in hogsheads and quarters
Case Brandies, in great variety
Old Tom, Scotch and Irish Whisky
B.P. Rum, 33 o p.
Champagne, Claret, Sauterne
Draught and Bottled Ale and Porter, &c., &c.

To the Wine and Spirit Trade and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,

Large parcels of the above, without reserve, to close accounts.

Particulars in a future issue.

Candles, Sugar, Starch, &c.

TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1862.

To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 10 o'clock,

50 boxes Hales sperm candles
30 cases prime Newfoundland cod fish
15 tons Manila sugar
40 ditto Mauritius sugars
50 cases Colman's starch, each 56 lb.
50 ditto Colman's blue
15 ditto Letchford's vestas, assorted
10 tons loaf sugar
25 ditto mill-dressed Java rice
10 cases Taylor's cocoa, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Batty's Oilmen's Stores.

TUESDAY, 2nd December.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 10 o'clock,

90 cases Batty's bottled fruits—gooseberries and black currants
25 cases Batty's calfsfoot jelly
50 ditto ditto half-pint sauces
30 ditto ditto half-pint capers
30 ditto ditto curry powder
15 ditto ditto ½-lb. mustard.
Terms at sale.

Loaf Sugar.

TUESDAY, 2nd December.

To the Trade.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 10 o'clock,

About 10 tons loaf sugar.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of
Congou Teas,
Ex Sunbeam,
More or less broken.

TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1862.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Ex Sunbeam,
JH&G in diamond, A under
11—22 chests congou
12—14 ditto ditto
9— 8 ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Tobacco.
Tobacco. Tobacco.
Large and Important Sale,
At Leigh's Bond.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Speculators, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, at half-past 10 o'clock,

16 half-tierces negrohead
23 boxes cavendish
Comprising the following favourite brands:—
2 half-tierces Black Swan
2 ditto Oronoco
3 ditto T. Crown
2 ditto Eagle
2 ditto Hare's Climax
4 ditto Musidora
1 ditto Barrett's.

TENS.
10 boxes Lennox
4 ditto Life for Duty.

HALF-POUND LUMPS.
2 boxes Alliance
2 ditto Josephine
2 ditto Sherry
1 ditto Xualla
1 ditto Fronsier
1 ditto Jessie Brown.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Manila Sugar.
Ex Voorruit.

TUESDAY, 2nd December.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, &c.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. well sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Without reserve.
About 15 tons N. R. Manila sugar.
Terms, cash.

Ale and Porter.

TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1862.

To Wine Merchants, Publicans, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at half-past 10 o'clock,

10 cases Salt's porter, each 4 dozen
5 ditto ditto ale, each 4 ditto
5 cases Worthington, Robinson, and Co.'s ale, each 4 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Just landed ex Sarah Neumann.

J. Joseph and Sons
J. Davis and Sons
Bostock and Co.

TUESDAY, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, December 2nd,

95 packages boots and shoes, from the above favourite manufacturers.

Terms, liberal.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c.

Just landed ex Cornwallis and Bengollyan.

THURSDAY, 4th
FRIDAY, 5th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

Several seasonable consignments of drapery, fancy goods, slops, &c.

Terms liberal.

Annandale Toll-bar.

Sale of Lease of Tolls for One Year.

On TUESDAY next, 2nd December.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions from the Honorable the Minister for Public Works to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, on TUESDAY next, 2nd December, at 12 o'clock,

The lease for one year, from 1st of January, 1863, of the tolls of the Annandale gate.

Upset price, £2000.

Christmas Fruits.

Muscatel Raisins
Eleme ditto
Sultana ditto
Currants.

To Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Just landed, ex Alpine,
200 boxes fine muscatel raisins, in quarters, halves, and wholes
100 boxes Eleme raisins
100 ditto sultana ditto
20 barrels currants.
Terms at sale.

☞ Prime Californian Salmon
Prime Californian Salmon
Prime Californian Salmon.
Also
Corn Brooms, wire-bound
California Wine.

Ex Oregon, from San Francisco.

Highly Important
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Up-country Buyers
To Shippers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned goods, viz.:—
Just arrived, ex Oregon, from San Francisco,
200 casks Californian salmon
50 dozen corn brooms, wire-bound
4 cases Californian wine.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1862.

Important to Grocers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Ex Alpine, Alliance, and other late arrivals.
Unreserved Auction Sale of New Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, viz.—
100 boxes stearine candles
100 ditto belmont sperm candles
5 bales corks
50 barrels red herrings
25 cases Colman's 1 lb. mustard
10 ditto ditto ½ lb. ditto
10 ditto tartaric acid
100 cases Hill and Ledger's pint pickles
25 ditto ditto quart ditto
20 ditto Batty and Co.'s ditto
10 ditto ditto half-pint capers
50 ditto ditto bottled fruits
50 ditto ditto quart vinegar
25 ditto Whybrow's ditto
20 ditto ditto assorted sauces
50 ditto starch, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ American Chairs.

To close accounts.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

100 packages of American chairs, comprising an extensive assortment, viz.
Baltimore wood seated chairs
Rosewood office ditto
Oak ditto ditto
Ditto ditto grecian light ditto
Ditto ditto ornamented ditto
Cane-seated and back rocking chairs
Children's high-back and rocking ditto.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

☞ Electro-plated Ware
Cutlery.

To Silversmiths
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Cutlers, and the
Trade generally.

10 Packages of very superior Electro-plated Ware, comprising
Cruet Frames, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 glass
Breakfast Cruets, Dish Covers
Table and Chamber Candlesticks
Soup Tureens, Toast Racks, Decanter Stands
Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks
Tea and Gravy Spoons, Fish Carvers
Tea and Coffee Services, Salts, Cream Jugs
Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases
Pocket and Sportsman's Knives, &c., &c.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

10 packages of electro-plated ware, cutlery, &c., as above.

Terms at sale.

☞ Best Bar Iron.
☞ Best Bar Iron.
☞ Best Bar Iron.

Important
To Ironfounders
To Blacksmiths
To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, on the Circular Wharf (opposite the Sailors' Home), on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 3, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Just landed, ex Cumberland,
100 tons best bar iron, assorted, viz.—
¾, 1, 1¼ round
1 x ½, 1½ x ½, 2 x ½, 2½ x ½, 2½ x ½, 1 x ¼, 2 x ¼, 2½ x ¼, 2½ x ¼.
⁂ In lots of 10 tons or more.
Terms at sale.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES AND TRUSTEES, ALFRED ELYARD AND C. B. RANCLAUD, ESQS.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of December next, at 11 o'clock,

1st. The premises in No. 69, George-street North, directly opposite the vacant land lying between the Sailors' Home and the Mariner's Church, bounded on the north by premises now or lately belonging to John Gilchrist, Esq.

The dwelling-house fronting George-street was long known as the residence of Robert How, Esq., merchant, who also occupied the very extensive stores at the rear of the premises; at present tenanted by Mr. William Nicholson, who sublets the front premises to Mr. T. Williams. The large house contains ten rooms, kitchen, &c. In the yard are a two-roomed verandah dwelling, a three-stall stable, and sheds for carriages, drays, carts, or heavy merchandise.

The store is erected of stone, has four floors, with cart entrance direct from George-street. This portion of the property would hold several hundred tons of goods, and might be let off separately from the dwelling. Its close proximity to the Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf, makes it highly desirable for a merchant, whose goods might be stored within ten minutes after landing.

This block of land is described in the deeds as commencing in New George-street, at the south-west corner of the premises of Robert Campbell, Esq., bounded towards the north by those premises; towards the south-east partly by the premises of T. Gilchrist, Esq., 53 feet, and partly by the premises next hereinafter described 60 feet to the premises of Mr. Garling; towards the south by a line westerly to New George-street, and towards the west by the line of New George-street, to the commencing point; together with the stone stable and other buildings thereon erected.

And also, all that parcel of land, commencing at the south-west corner of John Gilchrist's premises; bounded towards the north by those premises 40 feet; then towards the east by those premises 8 feet 9 inches; then towards the north-east by those premises 17 feet; then towards the north-west by those premises 94 feet to George-street; towards the east by George-street 59 feet; towards the south by a line westerly gradually tending towards the north, first 37 feet, then 41 feet 6 inches, and then 79 feet to the south-east corner of the premises first above described; and towards the west by the said premises 60 feet to the commencing corner.

LOT 2.—A shop and dwelling house on the north side of Redfern-street, Redfern, between George and Pitt streets, bounded on the west by Rokeby House; on the north by the southern boundary line of Haworth's allotment, commencing at the north-west corner of Lot 6 (sold to George Beavis), 15 feet 3 inches to the north-east corner of Lot 4, sold to Michael Caffrey; on the west by the east boundary line of the said Lot 4, 100 feet to Redfern-street; on the south by the north side of Redfern-street, 15 feet 3 inches to the south-west corner of Lot 6, and on the east by that lot 100 feet.

The house erected on this land contains a shop, sitting-room, and kitchen behind; two bedrooms on the first floor. It is weatherboarded, and in good repair. Securely fenced. A well in the yard. The key to view may be obtained from Mr. SIRKETT, in George-street, between Redfern and Cleveland streets.

LOT 3.—A property at the Glebe, on which four cottages are erected, producing about £61 per year, at present tenanted by Messrs. Nightingale, Hoping, Annal, and Knowles, situated in Norton-street, commencing with the second house from the Glebe Road, on the ascent of the hill before approaching the church. Two of the houses are built of brick, the others of wood, and are acknowledged to be comfortable houses of their class.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE, sen., builder, will direct any one who may apply to him about them.

This property is held under a lease for twenty-seven years and eight months from the 28th November, 1853, at a ground rent of £17 10s., payable quarterly, and are lots 16 and 17 of Mr. Murnin's sub-division of St. Philip's Glebe land.

LOT 4. A small cottage on a large piece of land, on the Parramatta Road, at Burwood, between the Roman Catholic Chapel and the residence of Mrs. Daily, at present tenanted by Mrs. Humphries. The land has a frontage of 165 feet to Parramatta Road, by a depth of 240 feet.

LOT 5. All that allotment of land, being lot 10 of block 2 of section 1 of the Redfern Estate, bounded on the north by the south boundary of lot 9 sixty feet to George-street South; on the east by the west side of George-street South twenty-five feet to lot 11; on the south by that lot sixty feet, and on the west by lot 13 twenty-five feet.

On this allotment is a small brick-built and shingled cottage, being the third door from Cleveland-street on the west side of George-street, and known as the residence of Mrs. Freeman, formerly Farrelly.

☞ Full particulars of title can be obtained from W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE, Esq., King-street, solicitor to the vendors.

Terms at sale.

Bleak House, Nelson's Road, Waverley, with seven Allotments of Land, about one acre each, most desirably situated for the erection of gentlemen's Villas, adjoining the residence of John Taylor, Esq., and separated only by Government roads (now under the care of the Municipal Council), from the celebrated estate of Bronte, the country residence of J. B. Holdsworth, Esq., and the private residence of Charles Elouis, Esq., in Simmons-street, bounded on the south by Nelson Road, which separates it from the property of — Massey, Esq., a little to the eastward of the Clergy Daughters' Institution, a short distance from the Parsonage or present residence of the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Title—a Grant from the Crown, which may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Allen and Bowden, solicitors.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor, Mr. C. M. Evans (who is about to leave the colony), to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th of December next, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of the property briefly described above, subdivided into lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, some of whom might desire a dwelling complete in every respect, without the delay and trouble connected with building, and gain the additional advantage of gardens with trees planted some years since, walks, roads, and drains properly formed and arranged. While others may choose to lay out their own grounds, and build houses according to their taste, embracing the present opportunity of selecting some of the most lovely spots for villas that can be found, in the most healthy and beautiful suburb which surrounds the city. All admirers of coast scenery should visit this estate, and spend an hour or so on some of the little hills so admirably adapted by nature for the erection of dwellings for the families of our busy and successful citizens; scores of whom have already secured allotments in the neighbourhood, and added much beauty to the scene by the outlay of their thousands in building suitable dwellings, and in making gardens, orchards, and pleasure grounds.

LOTS 1 and 2 on the plan contain together, 1 a. 2 r. 24 p., and should not be separated as they form a very choice site, with an eastern aspect towards the sea, and frontage to Simmons-street, of 6 chains 35 links, having also a frontage to Nelson-street on the south, of 2 chains 60 links. Altogether a most lovely spot. It is enclosed, except the northern end of 2 chains 60 links.

LOT 3 is also in an elevated position, the views from which are only limited by the horizon from north to south. The frontage to Simmons-street is 3 chains 65 links, by a depth of 2 chains 60 links.

LOT 4 has a north-easterly aspect, open to the refreshing sea breezes of the summer months, and much sheltered from the cold westerly winds which prevail in winter, and are occasionally so hot in summer. This is a corner lot, having a frontage of 1 chain 88 links to Nelson Bay Road, which separates it from Bronte, the estate of J. B. Holdsworth, Esq.; and also a frontage of 4 chains 81 links to Simmons-street, which divides it from the residence of Charles Elouis, Esq.

LOTS 5 and 6 have frontages to Nelson Bay Road, and contain a little less than an acre each.

LOT 7 on the plan has been disposed of.

LOT 8 is under offer privately.

LOT 9 comprises the large block of land in which the comfortable family residence known as BLEAK HOUSE is erected, of colonial hardwood, pitch pine and cedar. It contains a dining-room, drawing-room, two bedrooms, dressing-room, front and back halls, and bath-room, on the ground floor; and two bedrooms above; a verandah in front, and garden-ground extending to the main road, planted with trees. At the rear of the house is a kitchen and servants' room, a store room, washing-shed, coal and wood yard, two-stall stable, coach-house, harness-room, hay-loft and man servant's room, kitchen garden; two horse paddocks, one thoroughly grassed; all securely fenced in.

☞ This property is abundantly supplied with pure water at all seasons; and all the improvements have been made with a view to comfort and durability, not for sale as a speculation.

A fine road up to the door, and pleasant drives on good roads all through the municipality. Omnibus-stand within five minutes' walk, from whence passengers are conveyed as far as Wynyard-square every hour in the day after 9 a.m. for sixpence.

Terms at sale.

A Farm of 91 Acres of Choice Land, in the Parish of Whaingaroa, Province of Auckland, New Zealand.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock,

A fine farm, containing 91 acres, a grant from the Crown direct to the vendor, situated at Whaingaroa, county of Auckland, New Zealand, three miles from navigable water on the Manta survey. Part of it is cleared and planted with fruit-trees. The residue contains some very large and valuable timber.

About 8000 feet of timber is stacked and dried ready for a house 40 feet by 22 feet; 10,000 shingles on the spot. The property is bounded on two sides by creeks of clear running water.

The title may be seen and references obtained at the Auction Rooms.

Two substantial stone-built Shops and Dwellings, on the Newtown Road, near Messrs. Kidd and Kelley's, the bakers, and now in the occupation of Mr. Langhorne, estate and land agent, and Mr. William Wilson, boot and shoe maker.

Also, a valuable Building Allotment, adjoining Mr. Langhorne's, having a frontage of 40 feet to Newtown Road, by a depth of 107 to 110 feet, with frontage to a second street at the rear.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 11 o'clock,

Two well-built and comfortable shops and dwelling-houses, in a good state of repair, in the highest and most healthy part of Newtown, a little beyond the tollbar, having most extensive views of all the country between them and the coast, in the direction of Botany Bay, the waters of which and the ocean beyond the entrance between the heads, add much beauty to the extensive landscape scenery.

At the rear of the buildings are St. Paul's and St. John's Colleges, with the grounds of the University extending to the Parramatta Road, over which the northern views embrace much of the Glebe lands and the many genteel residences erected thereon.

The houses are built of stone, the fronts draft and picked ashlar, the ends cemented; balcony to each, both slated, having a parapet wall between the two, as required by the Building Act.

Each house contains a roomy shop, fitted with counters and shelves, a parlour adjoining the shop, and two good bedrooms up stairs; kitchen, &c., &c., in the yard; good supply of water from a well for the use of all the property; cart entrance from the street at the back. The frontage of each is 20 feet, and the depth of the allotment is about 107 feet.

After the sale of the houses the vacant land on the north-east side of them will be sold, having also a frontage of 40 feet, by a depth of 107 feet, fenced in; and the purchaser will be entitled to the use of the well, which has never been known to fail, and the further advantage of the party wall on the south-west side.

☞ Title, satisfactory. Terms, easy.

Mr. Langhorne, on the property, will show the premises to all enquirers.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 2nd of December, at 11 o'clock.

At R. MURIEL'S New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel.

For Imperative Sale.
A quantity of Superior Furniture
Cottage Pianoforte, by Cocks and Co., in mahogany
Ditto, by Broadwood, in rosewood
Together with a variety of Valuable Household Requisites.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY next,

The above, only partially enumerated, the property of a widow lady leaving for England.

Terms, cash.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, at 11 o'clock.

Substantial Household Furniture, and Household Requisites, for Unreserved Sale, as above,
At No. 6, Charlotte-place, near the Three Crowns.
Preliminary Notice.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at No. 6, Charlotte-place, Church-hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A large and varied assortment of household furniture, &c.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
At No. 412, Pitt-street South, on an early day next week.
Superior Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on an early day next week, at the residence of the proprietor, No. 412, Pitt-street South, in consequence of illness in his family,

The whole of the household furniture and effects, &c.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from Mons. Sentis to sell by public auction (prior to his departure from the colony), on the 18th of December, at his Residence,

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects, &c., &c.

N.B.—Full particulars will shortly appear, when due notice will be given when catalogues can be obtained.

At 2 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 1st December.

JABEZ BUNTING will sell by public auction, at the Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Brisbane and Goulburn streets,

Chapel fittings, consisting of—
Pulpit, forms, lamps, chairs, tables, scrapers, door-mats, porch, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. Austin to sell by auction, at the above Depot, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

17 very prime lambs
11 ditto calves.

Horses. Horses.
At the Railway Auction Depot, on TUESDAY, 2nd December, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Thomas Robertson, Esq., of Gundaroo, to sell by auction, as above,

29 head of horses, consisting of
9 team and plough horses, and mares, with leaders and shafters
6 broken to saddle
1 pair of grays, a good match, and very handsome
1 pair of blacks, suitable for undertakers
The remainder unbroken colts; all in excellent condition.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from R. Fitzgerald, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 1st December, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,

160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. A. M'Kenzie to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 1st December, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,

250 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John Hoskisson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 1st December, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,

160 head of fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Williams, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, December 1st, at 12 o'clock,

200 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

MR. W. TINDALL has received instructions from — Sidey, Esq., to sell by auction, at Mr. John Fullagar's, THIS DAY, 1st December, at 12 o'clock,

200 head prime fat cattle.

Second Important Sale at Waratah, of Land, Horses, Cattle, &c., by Auction.

WEDNESDAY, 10th December.

W. H. WHYTE has received instructions from Thomas Grove, Esq., to submit to public competition, on the ground, at Waratah, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Twenty-nine splendid allotments of Land, as per plan (being the remaining portion unsold), in the fast progressing village of Hanbury, near the Waratah station. Also,

Horse Stock, broken and unbroken, amongst which are several good draught and saddle horses, brood mares, &c., and

Sixty head of mixed Cattle, consisting of milch cows, well-bred heifers, steers, and working oxen.

The above twenty-nine allotments are all that remain unsold, in the beautifully situated village of Hanbury (commonly known as Grove's Paddock), adjoining the Railway station, at Waratah, and within five minutes' walk of the new Coal Mines, recently opened by the Waratah and Scotch Coal Companies, and midway between the Borehole and Wallsend Mines. The land is good, well watered, and admirably adapted for small capitalists, mechanics, miners, and others desirous of securing a home at a small outlay. Intending purchasers should embrace the opportunity now afforded them to select, as this block is the only one unsold that side the Great Northern line of railway.

The horses and cattle are an average lot, and in tolerable good condition.

Terms, liberal, viz.:—For land, one-fourth deposit, residue at one, two, and three years, the last two years to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. For stock, purchasers over £50, an approved promissory note will be taken.

Luncheon provided.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
LODER v. HOUGHTON.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd of DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the residence of the above-named defendant, in the village of Richmond, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold a quantity of glass and earthenware, books, confectionery, tinware, dray, cart, gig, household furniture, and sundry other goods in the business of a general dealer.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£236	10	0
Gin	13	2	2
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	42	4	4
Whisky	10	3	0
Rum	54	12	0
Perfumed spirits	29	10	8
All other spirits	54	12	0
Wine	14	14	9
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	54	0	10
—— (in bottle)	24	16	8
Tobacco and snuff	34	10	0
Cigars	18	2	6
Coffee and chicory	62	11	0
Sugar (refined)	1	10	2
Pilotage	5	0	0
Dues	3	0	0
Total	£864	0	1

The Saxon, barque, arrived to-day from Manila with 17,125 bags sugar, 87 bags coffee, and 61 packages cordage.

Mr. R. Forbes reports having, this day, sold the following cattle properties, viz.,—Wogargo, Back Wogargo, Lower Bellingeramble, and Back Lower Bellingeramble; also vendors' right, title, and interest in Ganowly, Locabo, and Yarre, which are situated on the Lachlan River, together with 3000 cattle, to be mustered and delivered at three pounds five shillings per head. This sale will amount to nearly £10,000

By the Wonga Wonga we have Melbourne papers to the 27th instant. The *Argus* reports as follows:—

The Bill of Entry for the past week gives the imports at the Port of Melbourne at the declared value of £363,692, and the exports at £274,833, the balance being in favour of imports to the sum of £88,759.

There has been a fair steady demand for goods for country supplies to-day at market rates. By auction, Messrs. Fraser and Cohen offered the cargo of Mauritius sugar, ex Caroline, and disposed of nearly the entire parcel at prices sustaining previously procured rates. Over 6000 bags were placed, the prices realised being as follow:—Fine white crystals, £41; greyish coloured crystals, in 56lb. bags, £37 15s; good to fine yellow crystals, £34 15s to £35 15s; good class counter sorts, £33 10s; useful to fine browns, £28 to £31 10s; and good rations, £27 10s per ton, duty paid.

The *Melbourne Herald* of the 27th November says:—

As usual just upon the closing of the mail, the import market has not presented any great signs of activity. We have, however, to report a fair trade, and for some goods a brisk inquiry. Bulk ale and porter are in good request, and are readily quitted at extreme quotations, with a tendency to higher rates. The demand for butter is increasing, and prices are advancing; sales of newly landed, ex Shalimar, have been made at 1s 6d, and some importers refuse this figure for parcels to arrive. Candles are also improving; 1s 6½d was refused to-day for a large parcel of full weights. Hams and bacon are in good request; Sinclair's hams command 1s 3d, and bacon is being quitted at from 1s 1d to 1s 2d. Flour is in fair request at quotations. Spirits remain dull. There is but a very limited demand, and prices seem rather inclined to give way. Cheap light wines have met with a better inquiry.

DENILIQUIN STOCK REPORT.

Friday evening, November 21.

A good number of fat stock have crossed since our last, and reported to be in a very fair condition. We hear further that several of our settlers are ready for market, but not at present inclined to proceed until they are likely to meet purchasers on somewhat more favourable terms. No actual sales of stock have transpired, but Mr. Ross' 7000 store wethers, now on the reserve, are reported as being under offer.

The following fat cattle have crossed:—On Saturday, 340 (Mackinnon and Lydiard); Tuesday, 230 and 25 vealers (Howell), 129 (R. and W. Kennedy); Wednesday, 240 (Brougham), 250 (Ricketson), 320 (Harvey and Cockburn). Only one flock of sheep has crossed—that of Mr. Dowie's, 1797 fat wethers.

The weather was in the early part of the week extremely hot, and dust storms and heavy gales of wind frequent. For the last two days it has been much more tolerable, a cool south-westerly breeze prevailing, but no rain.—*Pastoral Times.*

NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(*Australian Mail, September 15th*, 1862.)

IN the course of our survey of the Australian products at the International Exhibition, we have now to treat of the display made by the settlements of the eastern side of the continent, New South Wales and Queensland. The old colony of New South Wales has always acquitted herself well at the International Exhibitions; and the laurels gained at Hyde Park in 1851, and in the Champs Elysee in 1855, have certainly not been suffered to fade at South Kensington. The colony makes a noble display of all its products—animal, vegetable, and mineral—and no expense has been spared to do justice to its products, Mr. Hamilton having had *carte blanche*, we believe, from the colony as to expense. The exhibits occupy 2500 feet of superficial space.

Placed, unfortunately, in an awkward recess under the gallery stairs, the most has, however, been made of the space at command to arrange them for public inspection.

The most prominent feature in the court is the admirable collection of woods, numbering about 300 specimens, illustrating the adaptability of these for various purposes of construction, cabinet work, and even for wood-cut blocks—the myrtle tribe, the various species of eucalypti, from the prevailing vegetation; but we have also the beef-wood, various kinds of acacia, the noble auracaria, and dozens of others; whilst the cedar vies in beauty with any of the furniture woods at present in use, most closely approaching the celebrated Thuja wood of Algeria. The door panels, table tops, and other articles show the beauty of the grain of this wood.

Pastoral industry was one of the earliest, as it has been the most successful, in New South Wales. The foresight and enterprise of Captain Macarthur have been duly rewarded. In the early stages of settlement he was convinced of the practicability of supplying the mother country with any quantity of fine wool it might require, and determined to devote his whole attention to accelerate its complete attainment. The success which has resulted is shown not only by the beautiful samples of wool, locks, and fleeces shown here by his relatives, but by the quantity of sheep spread now over the whole Australian continent, and the amount of wool we receive annually from there.

There are now more than twenty million sheep in those colonies, and the export of Australian wool now reaches seventy million pounds. New South Wales alone has more than six million sheep, and ships upwards of twenty-four million pounds of wool.

The live stock in the colony is at the rate of 700 head of horned cattle, and rather more than seventeen hundred sheep to each hundred of the population. The magnitude and importance to which the pastoral interest has attained is shown by the annual value of the produce—wool, tallow, hides, &c., which averages a million and a half sterling. The broad cloths and other articles made from the colonial wools testify to the superior quality of the wools for clothing purposes, whilst the specimens of scoured wools, and wools in the grease have been the admiration of all British and foreign competent judges.

Another new industry deserving prominent notice is the magnificent glass case in which are shown the alpacas and their progress, which have been so successfully introduced into the colony from South America by Mr. C. Ledger. Those who remember the sneers and opposing opinions advanced when this subject was brought forward a year or two ago at the Society of Arts, will here find a proof that it is not always wise to give credence to opposing doctrines, until experiments have been fully tested. It was broadly stated that the soil, climate, and pasturage were totally unsuited to the alpaca tribe, and yet we now know that the animal thrives and breeds there admirably; and what is more remarkable, that the varieties of animals, considered by naturalists distinct species, the llama, the alpaca, the guanaco, interbreed, as the crosses here shown successfully prove. The manufacturers of Leeds are anxious to secure these fine stuffed animals for their local museum if possible. The clip of alpaca wool in Australia, now that the animal has been distributed over the several colonies, is likely soon to be extensive, and it is always in demand at high prices.

Agriculture in New South Wales has not been neglected, even with the attention given to pastoral and mining operations, as the excellent wheat, maize, millet, and other products shown, testify. The white maize is some of the finest in the Exhibition; the average production is over thirty bushels per acre, and in some localities or rich land, as much as seventy bushels per acre have been grown. New South Wale and Queensland are the only two of the Australian colonies which are adapted by climate for the production of this valuable cereal.

Much attention has of late years been given to the cultivation of the vine, and the manufacture of wine. The wines of Australia are too well known to need any remarks here as to their character, and the samples shown from New South Wales were highly commended by the jurors. Indeed, they are so much in request in the colony, that there is little chance of any great supply reaching England.

New South Wales shows nine samples of very excellent cotton of different kinds, one of which, a Sea Island variety, has been valued at 4s. per lb., being the second-best quality in the Exhibition. It is worthy of note that this sample was grown about fifty miles inland, which being so far from the sea, may be taken as a proof of the suitableness of the climate and soil for Sea Island cotton. There is, also, a very good fair Orleans, from Clarence River, worth, at the present time, 14d. per lb. About 200 acres were to be planted this year, and if the results are satisfactory, extension will be rapid, as the colonists are quite aware of the important trade which is now open to universal competition.

In mineral production, New South Wales is wonderfully rich. We may speak of gold first, for here the first discovery was made by Hargraves, and the scientific labours of the Rev. Mr. Clarke have further developed the geological character of the country. Although Victoria, its former dependency, soon outstripped the elder colony in gold production, and hence made amazing strides in prosperity and progress, gold mining is again becoming an important industry in the colony, and the average value of the gold exported in the last three years, was £1,750,000. About twelve and a half millions in all has been shipped from thence since 1851. Although the collection of gold specimens shown by New South Wales is not so extensive as that sent by Victoria, yet, from the manner in which it has been scientifically arranged, it is far more interesting for study.

The Royal Mint, Sydney, has taken great pains to represent this important industry. There are two cases illustrating the various strata or deposits encountered in sinking for gold in this colony, and the character of the gold thus obtained, prepared from contributions by Commissioners of the Gold Fields. These represent about fifty different fields, and are accompanied by full statistical accounts of the miners at work, comparative yield, &c. The Mint also contributes a large collection of specimens of auriferous quartz of various qualities, and samples of gold characteristic of the different gold-fields.

Some very beautiful articles of gold jewellery of native manufacture are exhibited by Lady Cooper, General Macarthur, and others.

The collieries, which have furnished nearly 2,000,000 tons of coal since 1851, are also represented. Iron, copper, lead, and silver ore are shown.

To attempt to enumerate the various miscellaneous raw products and manufactures exhibited by this colony in the limited space at command would be impossible. A careful study of the New South Wales catalogue will, however, well repay perusal. Suffice it to say, that the whole colony has taken the best steps to "Advance Australia," by the large and varied display of products made. The New South Wales Court, abutting on the nave, and being looked down upon by visitors ascending the gallery stairs, has had full justice done to it.

QUEENSLAND.—Immediately to the north is situated the Queensland collection, taking its proper geographical position, and dovetailing well with its neighbour. If the manufactured products shown here are less numerous than those sent from Sydney, its raw materials are, if anything, more abundant, and it should be borne in mind that it only dates its independence from two or three years ago.

The wealth of Queensland in forest productions is scarcely to be estimated, most of her timber being of a kind exceedingly valuable for building and manufacturing purposes. The Moreton Bay pine is a splendid and handsome tree, the wood of which is said to be superior to that grown in the forests of Canada. The red cedar of the river districts is one of the best and most beautiful woods for manufacturing purposes in the colony, and the river bark is not only valuable in building, but is remarkably adapted, both in strength and durability, for ship building, and for constructing bridges and wharves, and also for railway sleepers. In addition to these may be named the blue gum, box, violet-wood, silk oak, tulip-wood, and forest oak, all of which are plentiful, and the timber exceedingly useful. Independently of these, there are a number of others, such as the cypress pine, the satin and yellow wood trees, and a host of eucalypti.

The woods, nearly 200 in number, are principally polished sections, although there are a few manufactured articles of the sweet scented myall wood, and others admirably adapted for cabinet work. The Australian woods generally have been scientifically named by the several colonial botanists, and most of them have been recently tested for strength and tension by Captain Fowke, R.E., at the South Kensington Museum, and the published results of these experiments will be looked for with interest. Although there are three and a half million sheep in the colony, and the export of wool exceeds 6,000,000 lbs., the samples of this staple shown are not numerous. The fleeces from the flocks of Mr. Marsh, M.P., and others, are, however, of a beautiful quality, as are the cashmeres and other mixed fabrics, made by Mr. Bazley, from Queensland wool and cotton combined. The cotton grown in Queensland is remarkably fine, and is valued at the highest price of any shown, being worth 4s. 6d. per pound.

The great cost of labour is, however, against the extensive production, unless recourse be had to Chinese and coolie labour, to which the Australians have hitherto been averse. There are several other tropical products, to the culture of which attention is being given. Many tons of arrowroot of fine quality are yearly made, which, being cheap, finds a ready sale in the neighbouring colonies. The sugar-canes shown—the growth of Queensland—have startled colonial planters by their size and character, and, no doubt, sugar making will form one of the industrial occupations of the colonists in a few years. The coffee tree appears also to flourish there, as do tobacco, ginger, cascarilla, the nutmeg, clove, and other spices. Silk of the finest quality, although in small quantities, as exhibited here and in the New South Wales Court. The natural history of the colony is illustrated by cases of stuffed birds, beasts, and skins.

Some indigenous products are shown of interest, such as the cones of the bunya bunya (*Araucari Bidwillii*), Moreton Bay chesnuts, bracelets made from the corrugated seed of the quandong, manure from the eucalyptus, resins, barks, and fibres of different kinds. Of minerals there are only coal and copper ore shown. There is one special product to which prominent attention has already been drawn in these columns—dugong oil, about which much interest is felt, and its virtues as a therapeutic agent and agreeable substitute for cod liver oil, have already been admitted. Mess beef and tallow are also among the exhibits.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BY way of Adelaide, we have eleven days later from the Cape, viz., to 15th October.

The *Cape Argus* of the 14th says:—There has been little or no change in the markets since our last report. By the Thomas Brown, which arrived here on Monday, we have an addition to the market of 1500 bags flour, and 1646 bags of wheat, which were sold prior to the vessel's arrival—the flour at 21s., and the wheat at current rates. The remaining portion of Australian flour, by the Angelo, changed hands at 21s. per 100 lbs.

PRODUCE SALES.—Mr. Jones, on Saturday, sold 1084 barrels of American flour, landed from the Susan Hincks, at from 35s. to 38s. 6d.; and 700 bags Adelaide, from 38s. to 40s. per bag.

By the arrival of the Ann Sanderson a further supply of wheat and flour has come to hand. The whole was sold previous to arrival—wheat at 34s. per three bushels, and flour 22s. to 22s. 6d.

LOSS OF THE MAURITIUS.—The account of the abandonment of this vessel, which was furnished by Captain Presch, of the Johanna, is strangely supplemented by the following paragraph from the *Cape Mercantile Advertiser* of October 15th:—"The mystery attaching to the solitary sailor who was drifted ashore last week at Sandford Cove has been solved by the following letter from the Civil Commissioner of Coledon, which was received at the Colonial Office by Monday's post:—'I have returned from the spot, and ascertained the following particulars from the survivor. The man states that his name is Louis Pappenot, a Frenchman, 20 years of age; that he was a seaman on board the French vessel L'Aurixot, Captain Louis Demeuran, of 650 tons, bound from India to Sienna, on the coast of Italy; that on arriving off the coast of Africa they fell in with the abandoned vessel Mauritius (which had five feet water in her hold); that an English vessel was in close attendance on her; that a council was held, at which it was determined that men from the French and English vessels should work the Mauritius into Table Bay. Four men from each vessel were selected, and the command given to an Englishman. After these salvors had been on board five days (during which time they were in sight of Cape Point Lighthouse) they were obliged to abandon the Mauritius on account of the leaky state in which she was. She had then six feet water in her hold, and heavy seas breaking over her. They left the vessel on the evening of the 9th instant, in a small boat, and made for the shore, which they reached the following morning at daylight; and on nearing the rocks the boat capsized, and the whole of them were thrown into the water. They succeeded in getting on to a rock, but were unable to retain their position, owing to the violence of the sea. They all then jumped into the water and swam to the shore, which he (the survivor) reached. The rest (seven) were three French and four English men, who must have been drowned; and the man whose body was washed up was the Englishman who held command of the party. One of the Frenchmen was brother of the captain of the French vessel.' Mr. Haw states that the body of the man washed ashore has been buried; a gold ring and a belt bearing the name of H. B. Plant were found on him. None of the rest of the bodies have been recovered, and the survivor is still in a weak state."

THE DRAY ROBBERY AT JERRAWA CREEK: CAUTION TO CARRIERS.—At the Yass Quarter Sessions, on the 20th instant, James Bush and John Bush were found guilty of stealing, on the 28th of October last, 120 shirts, 120 men's half-hose, one piece of tick, ninety-seven pairs of trousers, three pieces of union cloth, fifteen pieces of print, twenty-four hats, and one piece of flannel, the property of Henry Prince and others; and one hogshead of rum, one barrel of currants, and eighty pounds weight of tea, the property of Henry Dangar and others; and of the same goods as the property of Henry Curran. The case against Arthur Bush was abandoned. On the following day William James Wilson, of Gunning, was charged with having stolen, at the same time and place, as in the previous case, sundry trousers, shirts, &c., the property of Prince and others; the information further laid the property as Henry Curran's, and, further, of Arthur Bush. Counts in the information further charged the prisoner with having feloniously received the same. The prisoner was found guilty of receiving the property of Arthur Bush. All the prisoners were then placed at the bar for sentence, viz., James and John Bush, and William James Wilson. The Crown Prosecutor said, before his Honor passed sentence, he would hand in a set of depositions in a similar case to the present against James Bush. That prisoner was put on his trial at the last sessions, and the jury not agreeing, he (the learned Crown Prosecutor) considered it his duty to remand him till the next (the present) sessions. In the case of William James Wilson, the following points were reserved, on the application of Mr. Walsh: (1.) That there was no evidence to warrant the conviction; and (2.) no evidence of identity as to the property. The Chairman (Mr. District Judge Callaghan) then proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners, Arthur Bush also being brought into court. John and James Bush, you have been found guilty of stealing from your brother, who was entrusted with the charge of property belonging to other persons. I can hardly explain to you the strong view I take of your guilt in this case; it was stealing under circumstances of extreme aggravation—taking the property in such a way as to involve his liberty, as it has done, and your disposal of the property shows an audacity that has scarcely a parallel. I cannot shut out from my consideration what came before me at the last sessions, when you, James Bush, had a hairbreadth escape of being convicted of a similar offence with which you are now found guilty. I am always anxious to learn in every case I try which results in a conviction, any circumstance that might lead to a mitigation of sentence. I require none respecting you, as I perfectly well remember the circumstances which connected you with the case of Durack. John Bush was examined for your brother. The great difficulty then was to fix the crime more strongly on one of your family than another at Jerrawa. I have, therefore, to treat you both as parties in the last transaction; and this occurring between the last and present session, and while the terror of the law was yet hanging over you, James Bush, you set about this crime of which you are now convicted. As against you, William James Wilson, if it were not for the recommendation of the jury, I should have passed upon you the heaviest term of imprisonment I am capable of doing, and I am further inclined not to do so from the character which Sergeant Brennan has given you for a period of years he has been enabled to be acquainted with your character for honesty. It is a rule of law that the receiver is worse than the thief; in other words, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves, or, at all events, not so many as there now are; if those other men who are with you in the dock had not known where to get rid of the property, it is probable they would not have been led to steal it; and you, as a publican, should have conducted yourself respectably, as it is supposed that your business is one that should be so conducted. You were carrying on a business that placed you above want, and therefore your case is a very aggravated one. But I am bound to consider the recommendation of the jury, although they have not stated on what they ground that recommendation. Points of law are reserved in your favour; should they not cause a reversal of the verdict, you will have to serve every hour of the sentence which I am now about to pass on you. The prisoner were then sentenced as follows:—John and James Bush each to three years' hard labour on the roads, and William James Wilson to two years' imprisonment in Goulburn gaol. Arthur Bush, after being severely admonished and cautioned by his Honor, was discharged from custody.

THE NEW WHEAT CROP.—The first delivery in the Maitland market of this season's wheat was made at Mr. Burns' mill on Thursday. It was grown at Oswald, and was really a splendid sample of grain, being remarkably plump and clean, and was produced from Californian seed. It is deserving of remark that all the grain raised from Californian wheat is of superior quality, and will yield largely. Threshing was commenced near Lochinvar this week, and we believe the machines will be at work at Oakhampton and other localities the following week. The season has been very favourable for harvesting operations in this district, and should the present fine weather continue until Christmas, most of the crop is likely to be secured free from damage. It is now proved beyond doubt that, notwithstanding the severe drought, the grain this season generally is of an excellent description.—*Maitland Mercury* of Saturday.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM ROSSITER are hereby respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, from his late residence, Rising Sun Inn, Canterbury, at 4 o'clock precisely. No circulars will be issued. CHARLES BEAVER, undertaker, St. James's Church, King-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY, in Sydney, a black POCKET-BOOK, containing documents (letters, &c.), belonging to me, and of no value to any other person. One pound on same being restored. F. W. PERRY, 125, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 28th November.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday forenoon, a Blue Cloth FROCK COAT. Any person returning it to G. THOMSON, 141, Phillip-street, will receive the above reward.

LOST, yesterday morning, on the South Head Road, a green silk UMBRELLA. Any person having found the same will greatly oblige by returning it to Mrs. HANSLOW, 760, George-street South.

LOST, in the central part of George-street, or in George-street Markets, a PARCEL of PAPERS, containing letters and receipts, which are useless to any person but the owner. Whoever shall find the same, and return them to JAMES H. MONAGHAN, auctioneer, opposite the Markets, shall be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, on SATURDAY last, between George and Elizabeth streets, a gold circular BROOCH, set with turquoises, with a diamond in centre. Any person bringing it to 258, Elizabeth-street South, will be liberally rewarded.

BE EARLY at the POLL THIS MORNING.
Vote for MOORE and no Sewer Rate.
Vote for MOORE and Cheap Water.
Vote for MOORE and Sanatory Reform.
Vote for MOORE and Sydney Common.

VOTE for MOORE, who keeps an Engine at his own expense for the benefit of his fellow-citizens in case of fire.

VOTE for MOORE, who contributes to every charitable institution in the colony.

ALDERMAN MACINTOSH will preside at the Supreme Court, King-street, from 9 till 4, to record votes for Mr. ALEXANDER MOORE.

BOURKE WARD.—Vote for RAPHAEL, the man who fought your cause faithfully.

BOURKE WARD.—RAPHAEL versus HOBBS.—Electors take your choice. RAPHAEL a faithful representative of the people.
Query—Who is HOBBS?

BRISBANE WARD, have done with Old BRUMMY and return HURLEY.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Turn out the upstart Peacock, and return a better man—all MOREISH.

BRISBANE WARD.—
Aldermen should all agree,
For 'tis an ugly sight,
To see poor "Joe" tuck up his sleeves
And challenge them to fight.
Now as to Hurley, he's a muff,
He promises they are all "stuff,"
He's like a draper, fond of "puff,"
That's the case with Hurley.

VOTE FOR HURLEY, Joe Raphael's Parrot.
Poor Joey won't be mayor next year.
Who's who? Hurley.
Who tells Hurley what to say? Joey.
Who's Joey's repeater? Hurley.
If you want a treat, read Hurley's first speech.
Perpetual motion found at last!—Joey's tongue.
Who promises to vote for Joey as Mayor?
Where's Hurley's requisition?
Why, buried by Thomas.
Who were chief mourners? Joey and the Blue Bell.

ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—I am a CANDIDATE for re-election, and respectfully solicit your votes.
ROBERT WATSON.

GIPPS WARD.—Be not deceived, WATSON is willing again to serve you.

GIPPS WARD.—VOTE for WATSON and local improvements.

GIPPS WARD.—Be early at the POLL and VOTE for WATSON.

GIPPS WARD.—VOTE for WATSON, the working man's friend.

ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD, be early at the Poll on MONDAY, and record your votes in favour of Mr. FREEHILL, the working man's FRIEND.

ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD, be early at the Poll on MONDAY, and vote for FREEHILL, and no self-interest.

GIPPS WARD.—Get done with the ugly Old Woman, and elect FREEHILL.

No. 62-73.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 27th November, 1862.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN, 1862.—Notice is hereby given in terms of the 21st section of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, that the parties whose names are hereunto set forth, have been duly nominated by the following citizens, to fill the office of Alderman for the City of Sydney:—

GIPPS WARD.

FREEHILL, PATRICK, of George-street, nominated by James O'Neill, Thomas Playfair, James Kerr, James F. Binks, Joseph G. Raphael, George-street; Patrick Malone, Daniel Tierney, Prince-street.

WATSON, ROBERT, of Cumberland-street, nominated by Thomas Ryan, Prince-street; Michael Farrell, Cumberland-street; George Owen, George-street; James Coleman, Charlotte-place; Alexander Small, Miller's Point; Patrick Farelly, Bunker's Hill; William Daley, Cumberland and Essex streets; A. Fenwick, Clyde-street; R. W. Moore, George-street.

BOURKE WARD.

HOBBS, THOMAS, of Pitt-street, nominated by Matthew Bridson, Pitt-street; R. Palmer, Castlereagh-street North.

RAPHAEL, JOSEPH G., Margaret and Kent streets, nominated by Charles Weekes, R. Cooke, Frank Senior, Robert Jones, George Alfred Lloyd, E. Samuel, Walter Hamilton, James Levick, of George-street; Charles Moore, Pitt-street; John Halbert, John Hill, junior, of King-street; John Banister, Hunter-street.

BRISBANE WARD.

DUFFIN, JAMES, Kent-street, nominated by William Hezlett, Paddington; Robert Yeend, King and Sussex streets; Charles Miller, Sussex-street; Edye Manning, Phœnix Wharf; John Armstrong, Market-street; David Clark, Market-street; William Linsley, Kent-street; Samuel Kippax, Hill-street; Andrew Trimble, Clarence-street; William Short, Dixon-street; H. Mort, Erskine-street; D. Morison, Union-street; William Smith, Henry Webb, Sussex-street.

HURLEY, GEORGE, York-street, nominated by Charles M'Kay, Jamison-street; J. Anderson, A. Hordern, James Williams, W. Eveleigh, E. J. Scrivener, of George-street; Abraham Cohen, A. W. Doak, of Wynyard-square; Joseph G. Raphael, Margaret-street; Reuben Thomas, Moses Lennon, James Madden, George Moss, Thos. R. Alt, Lewis Lipman, G. O. Etheridge, of York-street; J. K. Heydon, Barrack-street; William Holmes, John Longford, of Erskine-street; J. Fissdale, Kent-street; William Moffitt, Pitt-street; James M'Donough, King-street.

PRITCHARD WILLIAM, Market Wharf, nominated by Alfred Toogood, John Booth Jones, of York street; Edward Lowther, William Nicholson, Henry Organ, of Sussex-street; James Murphy, John James White, John Sullivan, of Clarence-street; James Tyrrell, Kent-street; James Clark, Market Wharf; John Campbell, King-street.

MACQUARIE WARD.

CHAPMAN, MICHAEL, of George-street, nominated by A. Hordern, John Palzer, Josiah Harpur, William Cousins, Charles Day Rush, W. James Tickle, Thomas Palmer, J. W. Hancock, William Bond, Francis Cooper, John M'Nab, E. F. Flanagan, Stephen Wetherill, John Forrester, Charles Lemaire, W. A. Cooke, John Brady, James Kelly, Alfred Warren, W. A. M'Crea, John Wilson, Daniel Quirk, Thomas J. Carter, John G. Hawks, John Mackel, John Davies, L. Dettman, Thomas Buckland, Charles Browne, E. Beaumont, George W. Page, Richard Thorne, Samuel Bennett, F. R. Robinson, C. P. Freddy, E. T. Penfold, Thomas B. Goodey, William Love, James Love, F. R. Leonarts, James Bennett, J. B. Holdsworth, Thomas Cripps, G. B. Modini, W. Enever, Charles Chapman, A. A. Dunncliff, of George-street; W. M. Alderson, of Elizabeth-street; Richard Parr, George Lane, John Hawksford, of Market-street; J. H. Myers, Frederick Smith, of King-street; James Penson, John C. Yeo, Richard Painter, T. Cunningham, William Patten, of Pitt-street; Percy Gibson, William Hinchey, of Bathurst-street.

MOORE, ALEXANDER, of Pitt-street, nominated by Andrew Lenehan, Michael Cohen, John Gordon, Watson Wilson, of Castlereagh-street; F. W. Perry, George West, of Castlereagh-street; Daniel Egan, of Market-street; William Dolman, G. Hill, Thomas May, of Pitt-street; B. Francis, David Hill, of Park-street; Charles Martyn, of Pitt-street; F. Fitzgerald, George Wilkie, of George-street; Patrick Fox, of King and Castlereagh streets; Lewis W. Harford, of Castlereagh-street; Benjamin Palmer, of Pitt and King streets.

COOK WARD.

HOURIGAN, JOHN, of William-street, nominated by James Murphy, of Elizabeth-street; James Todd, of Wilton-place; William P. Crompton, of Crown-street; George Copas, of Riley-street; James Bragg, of Riley-street; Stephen Long, of Stanley-street, Crown-street; James Kelly, of Edward-street; John O'Mara, of Macquarie-street.

STEEL, ALEXANDER, of Devonshire-street, nominated by James Black, John Edgley, of Crown street; Alexander Watt, of Riley and Crown streets.

FITZROY WARD.

SUTTON, JOHN, of Palmer-street, nominated by Edward Butler, Daniel Robinson, Henry Evans, E. Tighe, of William-street; George Johnson, Henry Leidwell Dunn, of Forbes-street; Philip Palfrey, of Bourke-street; Thomas Stewart, of the South Head Road; George Simpson, of Macleay-street; H. B. Dobson, of South Head Road.

PHILLIP WARD.

SUTHERLAND, JOHN, of Abercrombie-street, nominated by William Shipman, Jasper Holden, of Shepherd's Paddock; Jason Johnston, of Parramatta-street; Matthew Medway, of Fitzroy-street; Daniel Morgan, of Charles-street; Thomas Evans, George Sutton, George Dudley, of Bank-street; John Barlow, of George-street; George Renwick, of Redfern; Samuel Podman, of Newtown Road; Joseph Wearne, of Parramatta-street; William Gray, of Chippendale.

DENISON WARD.

WOODS, JOHN, of Redfern, nominated by Thomas Clune, John Murphy, Thomas May, of Parramatta-street; John Harris, of Shane's Park; John M'Carthy, William Albreton, James Clark, Joseph Baylies, William Love, of George-street; Felix M'Keon, Peter Brennan, of Harris-street; William Day, James Cox, of Pyrmont-street; G. D. Lloyd, of John-street; John Broomfield, of Pyrmont; James Clark, of Edward-street.

JAMES OATLEY, Returning-officer.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 62-74.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 28th November, 1862.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Ballot for the Election of Eight Aldermen for the City of Sydney will take place between the hours of nine and four o'clock, on MONDAY, the first day of December next, at the places hereunder mentioned, viz:—

GIPPS WARD.—Mr. M'Mahon's residence, Upper Fort-street.
BOURKE WARD.—House, No. 7, Bridge-street.
BRISBANE WARD.—Town Hall, Wynyard-square.
MACQUARIE WARD.—Supreme Court-house, King-street.
COOK WARD.—House, corner South Head Road, Brisbane-street.
FITZROY WARD.—House known as "The Happy Vale." South Head Road.
PHILLIP WARD.—Clerk's Office, Haymarket.
DENISON WARD.—Odd Fellows' Hall, Sussex-street.

JAMES OATLEY, Returning Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BOURKE WARD.—Vote for RAPHAEL, who has always faithfully represented his constituents, and resisted an unjust tax, viz., the SEWERAGE RATES.

BOURKE WARD.—Beware of Hobbs, Dobbs, and Jobs; be not the catspaw of a miserable clique. Return RAPHAEL for your own dignity's sake.

ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.—Vote for RAPHAEL for your own sakes.

BOURKE WARD.—If you desert your tried representative, pay the SEWERAGE RATE and all other IMPOSITIONS.

BOURKE WARD.—THIS DAY, Monday, 1st December, at No. 7, Bridge-street. Vote for the ONLY MAN fit to represent you, RAPHAEL.

BOURKE WARD.—Do you want Sugar Bags for Mayor? Faint for Treasurer? Brummagem for Town Clerk? If not, vote for RAPHAEL.

BOURKE WARD.—Who proposed that the Sewerage Rate should be 7 per cent.? J. G. RAPHAEL.

WHO VOTED for the Sewerage Rate to be levied, having no interest in the ward? J. G. RAPHAEL.

WHO WILL OPPOSE the Sewerage Rate to the utmost in his power? THOMAS HOBBS.

WHO WILL REDUCE the Water and City Rates, also the Market Dues? THOMAS HOBBS.

THEN, ELECTORS of BOURKE WARD VOTE for THOMAS HOBBS.

MACQUARIE WARD.—ELECTORS, I hope you will not forget that one of the Candidates, Mr. ALEXANDER MOORE, has, at his own expense, a Fire Engine always ready to aid not only his fellow-citizens of the Ward, but the city at large in case of fire.
I remain, fellow-citizens,
Yours, respectfully,
JOHN DOYLE, Cumberland-street.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Out of the various FIRES which have occurred in the city, Mr. ALEXANDER MOORE'S Engine has been FIRST on the ground upwards of a dozen times.

BE EARLY at the SUPREME COURT, King-street, on MONDAY, and Vote for ALEXANDER MOORE for ALDERMAN.

MACQUARIE WARD.—Mr. M. CHAPMAN'S Central Committee Rooms, at Mr. JAMES KELLY'S, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets.

ELECTORS OF COOK WARD be early at the poll; vote for HOURIGAN, and no Monopoly.

ELECTORS OF COOK WARD vote for HOURIGAN, the friend of the working man.

ELECTORS OF COOK WARD be early at the poll; vote for HOURIGAN, and no Sewerage Rate.

COOK WARD.—Turn out BRUMMAGEM, and elect a better man—HOURIGAN.

WORKING MEN of COOK WARD, VOTE for Mr. STEEL, who has proved himself your tried and faithful friend.

ELECTORS of COOK WARD.—There is only one candidate in the field worthy your confidence. That one is Mr. STEEL.

HOURIGAN does not reside in, nor does he own a shingle in Cook Ward. STEEL, on the contrary, has a large stake in it. Who is the most likely to represent the interests of the electors of Cook Ward?

COOK WARD.—Electors are informed that the polling place is situate at the corner of South Head Road and Brisbane-street, just above Lyons'-terrace, and nearly opposite the Blind Beggar Hotel. Go early, and record your votes for Mr. STEEL.

ELECTORS OF COOK WARD.—Vote for the man who has faithfully served you, and will continue to do so if you re-elect him.

STEEL will contest this ELECTION upon his own individual merit, and is not the Tool of any Clique.

ELECTORS of COOK WARD, you have, THIS DAY, to choose between two Candidates—the one a man of ability and practical experience, and who has proved himself in every way worthy the confidence you reposed in him two years since; the other a person quite unknown, is only brought forward merely as the tool of the late defeated Alderman, Mr. Murphy, and his clique.

ELECTORS of COOK WARD.—STEEL is the only Candidate possessing the qualification necessary for the proper representation of your interests.

ELECTORS of COOK WARD, you are reminded that this election is contested by Mr. STEEL against Messrs. Murphy, Tedd, and Co.; Mr. Hourigan being only a tool in the hands of these parties.

ELECTORS of COOK WARD.—On the occasion of Mr. Murphy's last election for your ward (pointing to St. Mary's Cathedral), he insultingly boasted of having trampled under his feet BIGOTRY AND SUPERSTITION. We now find him using his influence (such as it is) for Mr. Hourigan, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. Fellow-electors, will you now stultify yourselves by supporting the nominee of Mr. Murphy, whose inflated vanity two years ago was subjected to an operation of STEEL to an extent not likely to be soon forgotten. Shew your opinion of Mr. Murphy's inconsistency and insincerity by voting for STEEL, who, it is not denied, has faithfully discharged the duties entrusted to him as one of your representatives.
Yours, &c.
MATTHEW LACEY.

COOK WARD.—Odd Fellows! Who voted for a retaining wall in front of your Hall, Brisbane-street? Alderman STEEL. Every member in the ward do your duty, and vote for STEEL.

BRISBANE WARD RACES.—On MONDAY next this event will come off in Wynyard-square, the stakes being an ALDERMANIC SUIT. It was at first expected that an old horse named "DUFFER" would walk over the course, but the public finding he had the "staggers" (a prevalent complaint at present), his owners meant to "scratch" him, and by mistake scratched another screw named "PITCHER," who has had the lampers ever since, in addition to his old complaint, the Botts.

In consequence of this disaster the stakes will be adjudged to a young thoroughbred named "HURLEY," well on his legs and well up in MANE AND TAIL. This horse is of great power and promise, although not yet nicked. "DUFFER'S" few friends are sanguine of success, believing him to be a firm-bottomed animal, and "a good one to go;" but all that can now be said in his favour is that he is "a rum-un to look at." Betting is 5 to 1 on the Early Horse.
ELECTORS!
HURL IN HURLEY!

BRISBANE WARD ELECTORS.—THIS DAY, the 1st December.
Vote Early! and for HURLEY!

BRISBANE WARD.—ELECTORS,—If you wish to be represented by a man of sterling worth—of integrity of purpose—whose character, both morally and socially, is unquestioned and unimpeachable—by one who possesses the manners, ability, and education of a gentleman—and one who will be a credit to your choice, then
Vote for HURLEY.

BRISBANE WARD.—
Tune, "Blue Bells of Scotland."
Oh, where! and oh, where! has the timid Pritchard gone?
He's gone to kingdom come, and Duffin blooms alone;
And, oh! in my heart I think he's best at home.
Duffin's day are numbered—as an alderman that is—
And in the City Council you'll no longer see his phiz.

BRISBANE WARD.—Acrobatic Performance.—THIS DAY, in this ward, will be performed the graceful feat by Alderman DUFFER of vaulting out of an Alderman's gown into a donkey's skin, a feat easily accomplished by a person of his (ears) years.

ASTROLOGY.—BRISBANE WARD.
The stars are unpropitious! alas! poor Duffin—"your nativity has been cast." You MUST go out!—Rest in peace!!!
Electors, THIS DAY
HURL in HURLEY!

HURLEY v. DUFFIN.—Brisbane Ward Electors.
The requisites for a member of the Corporate body are eminently apparent in the PLAINTIFF, who advocates mild but firm measures for the benefit of the community, and who will make, from his capabilities, his presence felt in the Municipal Council. The Defendant has already been tried, and found miserably WANTING!

BRISBANE WARD.—AN ALDERMAN'S OUTFIT FOR POSITIVE SALE.—THIS DAY, at the Polling-place in this Ward, will be publicly sold (being no longer required by the present owner), a second-hand turn-out, consisting of an Alderman's Coat, Hat, and Feathers. Immediately afterwards will be submitted for sale, a Pair of Inexpressibles, to match; the latter will be delivered to the purchaser instanter—fit not guaranteed. Apply for further particulars to the out-going Alderman.
Vote for HURLEY, and retrenchment.

BRISBANE WARD.—
HURLEY THIS DAY must be
The Alderman for Brisbane Ward;
Pritchard and Duffin, where are they?
To send them in would be absurb,
Then VOTE for HURLEY one and all,
THIS DAY rush to the POLL!
HURRAH! FOR HURLEY!!

ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.—HURLEY FOR EVER.
VOTE EARLY for HURLEY and HURLEY goes in,
Neglecting to do so, you make a mistake;
Tell young Mr. Pritchard, and poor old Duffin
To vote for them we are far too wide awake.
As HURLEY'S our man, and we cannot do less
Than give him our votes and secure his success,
VOTE FOR HURLEY!!!

GYMNASTICS EXTRAORDINARY.—BRISBANE WARD.—THIS DAY, the wonderful feat of "Breaking a fly upon a wheel" will be exhibited in Wynyard-square. At the same time and place Mr. Alderman DUFFER will be Municipally extinguished. The Electors of this ward will only then be partially lighted up, until the full blaze of the municipal day breaks in upon them, in the person of GEORGE HURLEY!
Rush to the Poll!!
And in with HURLEY!!!

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.—BRISBANE WARD.—THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely, the "Duffer" Alderman will depart his useless municipal life. It has for some time been felt that his presence in the City Council has had a most pernicious and humiliating effect, and therefore his best friends have cheerfully decided upon parting with him in DEAD SILENCE. His roughly worn aldermanic habiliments will be got rid of instanter by public auction.
VOTE EARLY, and for HURLEY!

4 AND 6 oared Gigs, Skiffs, Dingies, Sailing Boats, on HIRE. P. R. HOLDSWORTH.

A CHURCH OFFICER required for the Iron Church, Macquarie-street. His duties will be to attend to the opening, lighting, and cleaning the church, and other matters to be specified on personal application to Mr. A. DEAN, treasurer, 150, Liverpool-street East, any time before 7 o'clock on Monday evening next.

AN ENGLISH LADY, who will shortly have to relinquish her first engagement in this country as lady housekeeper and governess in a gentleman's family, is desirous of RE-ENGAGING in the same capacity, for which she is considered eminently qualified; combined with a solid English education she teaches the various accomplishments, music, &c., and has first-class references in England and Sydney. Address ALPHA, Post Office, Double Bay, Sydney.

A MONTHLY or Sick NURSE DISENGAGED. Apply at the HOME, 193, Castlereagh-street.

COTTAGE wanted, with six rooms and small garden, short distance out of Sydney; possession within two months. Address, stating rent, &c., S. B., Box 285, Post Office.

PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a First HAND. Apply 9 o'clock, L. DETTMANN, 436, George-street.

SCHOLASTIC.—A Gentleman who has been accustomed to tuition for several years, and will be disengaged at the Christmas vacation, is desirous of a SITUATION as second master, or English teacher in a large school in Sydney. For testimonials, references, &c., address X. Y. Z., Star Hotel, Sydney.

TUTOR desires a Re-Engagement. English, French, music, &c. Address A. B., care of Herring, Harper, and Co.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a PERSON who understands his trade to work on the premises; to such a person good wages given. H. SAVAGE, 174, Pitt-street.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted a JOBBING HAND. JOHN SANDS, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted a first-class PRESSMAN. JOHN SANDS, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted a BOY. JOHN SANDS, George-street.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—Wanted, Two HANDS. Apply at AITON'S, Unity Hall, Balmain.

TO ARTISTS.—An artist who takes portraits in oil (crayon will not be objected to) is required at Canterbury, New Zealand. Particulars can be known by applying personally at the office of this Journal.

UNDER SERVANT.—Wanted, a MAN to clean knives, &c., and do outdoor work. A lad of about 16 would not be objected to. Apply at the Chief Justice's, Lyons'-terrace.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply at Clyde Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at the University Hotel, Glebe and Parramatta Road.

WANTED, a MAN to Stick up Bills for the Lyceum Theatre.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16 years old. Apply corner of Botany and Short streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a COOK. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street. Goood wages.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Good wages. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel.

WANTED, a sharp BOY, about 15. 255, Pitt-street.

WANTED, the Public to DINE at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street. First-rate Dinner, one shilling.

WANTED, an efficient NURSE, to take charge of three children. Wentworth House, Church-hill.

WANTED, a GIRL to assist in housework. Apply 269, George-street.

WANTED, a Man COOK, for a private family in the Country. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEMAID. Apply Mrs. FLOWER, Randall's Cottages, Newtown.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to drive a horse and stone cart. Apply to JOHN SMITH, Botany Road.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, as WAITER. Apply City Wine Vaults, George-street North.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at 52, King-street West.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, to undertake washing at 2s. per dozen. Apply City Wine Vaults, George-street North.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to groom a horse and work in a garden. Messrs. READING and WELLBANK.

WANTED, the Public to take notice, that the Steamers for Manly Beach start from Steamboat Reserve, east side of Circular Quay, between the Fort and Talbot's wool stores.

WANTED, for a Gentleman's family, a thorough good plain COOK. For particulars apply to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, Gowrie Cottage, 169, Upper Forbes-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a HOUSE, containing not less than 2 sitting-rooms and 4 bedrooms, with servant's room, &c. The neighbourhood of Paddington preferred. Apply to TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT.—Family and single rooms. Wentworth House, 13, Church-hill. Private Boarding Establishment.

APARTMENTS Vacant (board optional), at Mrs. KEANE'S, 102, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Abercrombie House, Chippendale. Baths attached.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms, from £1.

BOARD and Residence, or Furnished Apartments. Mrs. SAMSON, 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

BOARD and RESIDENCE Required for a youth about sixteen. Address G. O. C., HERALD Office.

BALMAIN EAST, and near the Ferry.—To Boarders.—A Vacancy now occurs in a very eligible locality, with water view north-eastward, with use of boat if required. E. RAMSAY, grocer, and house agent, Balmain.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence, in a private family, 21s. per week. 43, Bathurst-street West.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS VACANT, with or without Board. Apply corner King and Phillip sts.

HOUSE to LET, 114, Riley-street, near Liverpool-street, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, servant's room, pantry, and washhouse; all rates paid, large yard, and water laid on, at the reduced rent of £1 2s. 6d. per week. Apply next door; or to J. S. PACEY, 128, Palmer-street.

HOUSE TO LET, six rooms and kitchen. Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street, Sheriff's Gardens.

PADDINGTON.—A spacious RESIDENCE to LET, furnished, for one month, from December 20th. A garden, paddock attached, and the use of a good milch cow. Apply Ormonde House, Paddington; rent, moderate.

TO LET, extensive STORES and CELLARS, in Queen's-place. E. H. POLLARD.

TO LET, COTTAGE, and garden, Darling Point, apply to THOMAS BAKER, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a comfortable BEDROOM, with balcony, in a respectable family, with or without board. 8, Hill's Terrace, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO BE LET, Kellett House, Darlinghurst. Possession will be given on or about the 15th of January next. Apply to W. BRAY, Esq., the occupier, or to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE in St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst, opposite the Church of St. John, with flower garden in front, garden at the back, and water laid on. Apply to Mr. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

TO LET, for such terms as may be agreed upon, those extensive PREMISES in Market-street East, occupied for many years by the undersigned. The Warehouse and Stores will be let either separate or together. For particulars apply on the premises, on or before 7th next month, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. ROBERT COVENY. November 28th.

TO BE LET, at Glebe Height, a well finished HOUSE, late in the occupation of M. C. Stephen, Esq., containing six rooms, kitchen, pantry, store-room, and servant's apartments. The yard is large and contains every convenience, including wash-house, fitted with boiler, &c.; rent, £110 per annum. Apply to Mr. G. EAGAR, Lloyd's Chambers; or at Elmville, Glebe Height, where the keys may be obtained.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms:—Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AGENTS, who are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.	
E. Ford	343, George-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street
W. Air	15, Kent-street North
W. Malsbury	35, Parramatta-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
F. M. Moore	Castlereagh-street North
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.
SUBURBAN.	
F. Codner	Redfern
P. Davey	Paddington
C. Kebby	Newtown
W. West	Botany Road
J. Dole, chemist	Glebe
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
J. Hunt	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
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J. Manfield	Smithfield.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

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